Develop Israel with Israel Bonds

THE JERUSALEM POST

12 Pages

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1959

PRICE: 300 PRUTA
VOL. XXXV, No. 9359

R. & S. BEN-ZUR (INSURANCE) LTD.
JERUSALEM TEL AVIV
London Associates
Ben-Zur (London) Ltd.
Advice ★ Planning ★ Underwriting

MARGINAL COLUMN

By ARTHUR SAUL SUPER

MR. Harold Macmillan, the British Prime Minister, goes to Moscow to talk to Nikita Khrushchev, the Russian leader, about methods of reducing world tensions, in particular about a suspension of nuclear weapons tests. In an interval between their discussions the Soviet Prime Minister takes time off to make an explosive speech, which in the old days of gentlemanly diplomacy would have had the British head of state packing his bags quickly and going off in a huff. What happens these days: he meets the Soviet Prime Minister for lunch the following day and we are told that the atmosphere over the table was "cool, calm and collected." They had another meeting at the Kremlin on Thursday, after which, once again, there was a "quiet lunch." Or so the programme provided.

●

THERE is a lovely story I told about a young gangster in the purlieus of New York, who staggered into his mother's house one day, with his body nearly cut in half by a well-directed stream of bullets from a rival hoodlum's sub-machine gun. "Mother, mother," he gasped. "Look what has happened to me." His mother calmly went on with the job of putting food on the table. "Later, later," my son," she soothed him. "Eat first." They also say in the Biblical Book of Esther that after Haman and King Ahasuerus had concluded their fell plans for the Jews of Persia they sat down to eat and drink. So there does seem to have been some sort of traditional normalcy of a kind about the way in which the heads of State at Moscow do not let the cares of the world interfere with the quiet processes of mastication and digestion.

●

PERHAPS we can take heart and hope from the quiet way in which Mr. Khrushchev and Mr. Macmillan discussed a lamb chop in the midst of the turmoil of not being able to agree about the elaboration of a method to ban nuclear tests which may, after all, only blow up the world all at once or at best poison generations yet unborn by the after-effects of radiation. The important fact is that they were able to discuss something amicably together without disagreeing too violently, although when it came to the drink the harmony does not seem to have been quite so complete. There seems to have been some light-hearted difference of opinion over the relative merits of Scotch whisky and Californian wine. It would have been nice to know at least Mr. Macmillan's hereditary view on this in the light of his Scotch-American ancestry; for we can be fairly sure that Mr. Khrushchev held firmly and steadily to the view that it did not matter what the drink was so long as the alcoholic content suffered no diminution. But the point not to lose sight of is that they could discuss something and find common ground. That is what matters, I believe that it was another great British Prime Minister, the late Lord Salisbury, who once remarked that the burden of decision was just as great if the question at issue was whether to determine a matter of major State policy or whether to dismiss an under-gardener on his estates.

●

IN these current discussions the British seem to be following a traditional line of their diplomacy in ticklish situations. This is obstinately to try, at any rate, to get agreements on small matters when the larger issues seem insuperable. There is a great deal of common sense and a profound philosophy of human nature in this. Negotiations too often break down because one, or both of the parties begin to imagine that the other side is an obstinate and recalcitrant monster. To agree here and there on small things dispels that impression and sometimes a general solution breaks through, apparently by a sheer miracle, if only one is prepared to persevere long enough. It happened over Cyprus; it might still happen over the issues at stake between East and West. Let Mr. Macmillan therefore, ignoring rudeness, slights and calculated explosions such as took place this week, go on symbolically discussing his lamb chop or the merits of whisky, and who knows we may all suddenly get our just desserts.

Tel Aviv, February 27.

Shadmi Cleared Of Murder, Fined 10 pr. for Curfew

By PAUL KOHN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL HASHOMER. — Aluf-Mishne Issachar Shadmi was on Thursday acquitted of the murder of 25 men at Kafr Kasim. But he was found guilty of exceeding his authority in issuing curfew orders and ordering shooting as the only alternative against curfew breakers in the village.

For issuing illegal curfew orders, Aluf-Mishne Shadmi was fined the nominal sum of 10 prutot; he received a reprimand on the second count.

The Court, in passing sentence on the two counts, said it believed that Shadmi had exceeded his authority "unintentionally." Also, no bodily harm was caused to any person in the village as a result of his orders.

The President of the Court, Aluf-Mishne Judge M. Kenet, added that "we hereby state in this court that the verdict should not influence Aluf-Mishne Shadmi's future service in the Defence Forces. The accused's splendid past in the Hagana and Defence Forces should bind him for many more years to his dedicated service in the Armed Forces."

As sentence was passed, a feeling of relief passed over a tense courtroom, which was crowded with senior army officers, Shadmi's wife and adopted son (a corporal in the Paratroopers) and members of his kibbutz, Sdot Yam.

The maximum sentence which could have been imposed was one and three years' imprisonment respectively on the two counts of which the accused was found guilty.

When the Court asked the accused if he had anything to say before sentence was

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Eban Resignation Expected Sunday

By JESSE ZEL LURIE
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — Ambassador Abba Eban's resignation, which will enable him to stand for the Knesset, will be announced in Jerusalem on Sunday. Although Israel law does not require the resignation of a senior civil servant entering the political lists until 100 days prior to the elections, the news of Mr. Eban's impending resignation is to be made official before next Monday, when he begins a farewell tour of a dozen of the largest American cities.

He will spend two or three days in each city addressing U.J.A. and Bond functions and being entertained by civic and university officials. The tour begins in Philadelphia with a mayor's luncheon and U.J.A. dinner and may culminate in New York's Madison Square Garden just prior to his departure in May.

It is understood that the Minister, Mr. Ya'acov Herzog, will be Charge d'Affaires until after the elections, when two representatives may be appointed to replace Mr. Eban, one as Ambassador to the U.S. and one as permanent representative to the U.N.

Religious Party Veers to Nir

POST Political Reporter

Most of the speakers at a meeting in Tel Aviv of the Executive and Knesset faction of the National Religious Party on Thursday came out in support of Dr. Nahum Nir as Speaker of the Knesset.

The meeting, which was held to determine the party's stand on the issue, will conclude on Monday morning a few hours before the question comes to a vote in the Knesset. It is understood that the members of the party's Executive are all in favour of Dr. Nir's candidacy.

In a meeting on Wednesday night of Haverenu, Mapai's top leadership group, it was decided to back Mr. Beri Locker, M.K., for the post. It is understood that there is a demand in the Progressive Party that its M.K.'s be given freedom of action as the leadership is split on the question. The Minister of Justice, Mr. P. Rosen, backs Mr. Locker and Mr. Ishar Harari, M.K., is supporting Dr. Nir.

JENS BORCHARD
London
ALISA BORCHARD
Tel Aviv

NOAH AND SARA KHASSIS
Tel Aviv

Ronja (née Borchard) and Gideon Khassis
take pleasure in announcing the birth of their
daughter—grand-daughter
RAYA—IRIS

Via Murri 128/12,
Bologna, Italy.

February 16, 1959.

Anglo-Egypt Pact Ready for Signing

CAIRO (Reuter). — Britain's agreement with Egypt settling financial problems will be signed here on Saturday in the form in which it was initialled five weeks ago, it was announced on Thursday.

The President of the World Bank, Mr. Eugene Black, who flew from Washington to mediate in a misunderstanding over the agreement which he had negotiated, said that the Economic Secretary to the British Treasury, Mr. Frederick Erroll, would arrive on Friday to sign it.

Mr. Black conferred twice on Thursday with Minister of Economy Moneim el-Kaissuny and also saw Mr. Colin Crowe of the British Foreign Office.

Signature has been delayed chiefly because of differences over the valuation placed on property in Alexandria belonging to the Smouha family.

An informed source said that signature has now been made possible by the adjustment of schedules attached to the agreement concerning British-owned property. Observers understood the adjustment would allow part of the disputed lands to be returnable to the original owners or their representatives.

An informed source said the Smouha family would receive £306,000 of the £27.5m. retained by Britain from the released Egyptian funds as compensation for their land taken over for agrarian reform.

Smouha land on which buildings had been erected or which consisted of building plots would be returned to the family, the source said.

Authoritative sources in London said it was expected that a British diplomatic mission would be set up in Cairo to supervise implementation of the agreement. The U.A.R. was also thought likely to establish a mission in London, but it is not expected that the two countries will exchange Ambassadors immediately. Diplomatic relations between them have been severed since the Suez crisis.

S. Rhodesia Bans African Congress

SALISBURY (Reuter). — A state of emergency was declared in southern Rhodesia on Thursday and most of the leaders of the African National Congress in the territory were arrested in a pre-dawn swoop.

The emergency was proclaimed by the Prime Minister, Sir Edgar Whitehead, in an early morning broadcast in which he announced that the four African National Congress organizations in Southern Rhodesia had been declared illegal.

The head of the African Congress, Dr. Hastings Banda, has his headquarters in Blantyre, Nyasaland.

Troop reinforcements were flown into Nyasaland from Southern Rhodesia earlier this week and territorial (reserve) units have been called up for duty.

These moves follow African riots this week in various parts of Nyasaland, which is federated with the Rhodesias. The African National Congress has been campaigning in Nyasaland for more rights for Africans and for the separation of the territory from the six-year-old Federation, contending that Africans will remain inferior citizens and white political leaders will secure full power.

China Said Moving Planes Near Formosa

NEW YORK (Reuter).— The Chinese have moved about a thousand jet bombers to within 1,500 kilometres of Formosa, a "New York Times" dispatch from Taipeh said on Thursday.

The newspaper's Formosa correspondent said he had obtained the information from Chinese Nationalist intelligence sources.

The report quoted a Nationalist official as saying: "When bombers such as IL-28s are moved in large numbers to areas within striking distance of an announced objective, it would seem to indicate that serious consideration was being given to an attack."

Makarios Due In Cyprus on Sunday

NICOSIA (Reuter). — Archbishop Makarios is due to arrive by air on Sunday after three years of exile, the Archbishopric announced here on Thursday, as preparations were in hand for what is expected to be one of the biggest triumphal welcomes in the island's history.

Authoritative sources in London said last night that arrangements concerning an amnesty in Cyprus will be announced from Nicosia either today (Friday) or tomorrow by the Governor, Sir Hugh Foot. The announcement will include a reference to the position of the leader of the Eoka movement, Colonel George Grivas ("Dighenis"), the sources said.

Archbishop Makarios, who is expected to become the first President of the Cyprus Republic, will be greeted on his homecoming by scores of thousands of Greek Cypriots. Half the island's 6,000 regular and auxiliary police are being transferred here for the day to help control the crowds, and giant car parks have already been laid out to accommodate the thousands of vehicles expected to converge on the town for the occasion.

Coloured photographs of Grivas are on sale for a shilling each in Nicosia's Greek sector. Dozens of journalists have taken over from the Security Forces in the great hunt for the 60-year-old Eoka chief, whose own views on the Cyprus settlement have not yet been made public. He still remains "underground."

Israel Chief M-E Exhibitor At Frankfurt Spring Fair

FRANKFURT (Reuter). — Israel will be taking part for the first time in the International Frankfurt Spring Fair this year, where she will be the leading Middle East exhibitor, it was announced here on Thursday. The Fair opens Monday.

A director of the Fair, Dr. J.K. Schnoar, said that a total of 32 foreign countries, represented by 1,033 exhibitors, would participate. The chief place would be taken by textiles, followed by handicrafts, jewellery and musical instruments.

Israel will have her own pavilion, in which about 50 firms will be represented, showing mainly foods, textiles and goldsmith's products.

Greece and Spain share the largest foreign participation, while Tunisia will be the leading African country.

Dag Says Aliya Strictly Within Israel's Province

UNITED NATIONS (INA). — New mass immigration into Israel falls "strictly within the internal jurisdiction" of that country, U.N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold told a general press conference on Thursday.

At the same time he denied reports that he had told Prime Minister Ben-Gurion, when they met recently in Israel that Israel should admit a million Arab refugees instead of a million more Jews. Such a report, he said, "is part of the imaginative journalism into which one runs once in a while."

The U.N. chief made these statements in answers to provocative questions believed to have been "planted" by Arab propagandists at the press conference. Most of the issues dealt with concerned his forthcoming trip to Moscow, but a number of questions were posed concerning the mass immigration to Israel from Eastern Europe.

His assertion that immigration is an internal matter over which Israel alone has jurisdiction came in reply to a query as to whether "the U.N. could limit immigration into Israel, to quiet fears and in the interests of peace in the area." Mr. Hammarskjold answered: "I don't want to enter into a matter which is strictly under the internal jurisdiction of a member state. It does have its legal aspects too, however. But I don't want to enter into the question of what the U.N. can do or cannot do. I leave it to debate inside or outside the U.N. I would rather leave it to debate."

In answer to other questions, Mr. Hammarskjold stated:

There is no ruling that the Security Council need not consider Israel complaints of violations of the truce agreements with the Arab states unless such complaints were filed first with the Mixed Armistice Commissions.

Still on Agenda

The "Palestine Question" remains on the agenda of the Security Council, and so does the question of the reparation of Arab Refugees. U.N. decisions regarding the refugees remain on the records.

Both Syria and Israel had accepted his proposals for the demarcation of the Syrian-Israel frontier, "but so far nothing has been done" in this direction, the U.N. chief said.

The question of Jordanian compliance with Article 8 of its armistice agreement with Israel, granting free access to the Holy places and Mount Scopus, is a matter which he has been trying to settle "for years," the U.N. Secretary General said, "but the ball is still up in the air and I would not like to comment further at this time."

One Arab correspondent asked Mr. Hammarskjold what he thought of a recent essay contest sponsored in Israel by the Herut party in which the winning paper, submitted by a high-school girl, proposed Israel annexation of Gaza and Jordan. "Essay writing is not my field," was the U.N. Chief's reply.

In references to other world issues, the U.N. Secretary-General said:

Berlin. It would be premature to discuss any U.N. functions in the Berlin situation, but the Soviet leaders might wish to inform him of their views on the subject during his visit to Moscow next month. Mr. Hammarskjold specifically denied that he was taking any proposals to the Russians. "I have no intention to avoid a discussion (of the Berlin issue) and no intention of bringing it up."

Other peace and disarmament problems would be raised with Soviet leaders during his Moscow trip.

The Anglo-Egyptian settlement would, he hoped, make possible some further progress in other directions in the same field. The agreement was a "most gratifying piece of news."

U.S. May Reinforce Troops in Europe

PARIS (Reuter). — The U.S. is seriously envisaging the possibility of sending reinforcements to Europe to make the Russians understand that they are not thinking of giving way to force, "Le Monde" said on Thursday.

Stalemate in Moscow Talks on Major Issues

Out of Mothballs for his current trip to Moscow is Premier Macmillan's sheepskin hat which he bought for his visit to the Soviet Union as an ordinary tourist way back in 1929. Last week, when packing for his journey to confer with Premier Khrushchev, Mr. Macmillan found it tucked away in a drawer. He cleaned it with a hot rag and made quite a hit with press photographers as he was welcomed by Mr. Khrushchev at Moscow Airport.

Express Photo

Accord Reached On Cultural Exchange

Hopes for an East-West breakthrough on Berlin and disarmament sagged badly on Thursday night after Prime Minister Harold Macmillan's final negotiating session at the summit ended without any sign of agreement.

The one bright spot was an accord on cultural contacts announced after a meeting in the Kremlin on Thursday morning between Mr. Khrushchev and Mr. Macmillan before the latter flew to Kiev, the capital of the Ukraine, at the start of a four-day tour of the country.

Details of the agreement will be announced in a communique to be issued on Monday or Tuesday, at the end of the British Premier's visit, when the two leaders hold their final meeting.

British sources said that, for all practical purposes, the Anglo-Soviet summit talks are over. "The amiability of the first few days has disappeared," one Western official stated.

Visit to Kiev

After the morning session with Mr. Khrushchev, Mr. Macmillan left for Kiev with his Foreign Secretary, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, but without Mr. Khrushchev, who was said to have a bad tooth.

The Soviet Premier was not originally scheduled to have accompanied his guest on his trip, but indicated two days ago that he intended doing so.

A British spokesman said that there was a possibility that Mr. Khrushchev might joint Mr. Macmillan on Saturday, when the latter is due in Leningrad.

Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Lloyd were seen off at Moscow airport by Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. The British party flew in a twin-engined silver-grey Ilyushin 14, accompanied by Deputy Foreign Minister Vasily Kuznetsov and the Ambassador to Britain, Mr. Jacob Malik.

In Kiev, the British Premier drove through streets lined with thousands of spectators, his car passing under red and white banners strung across the streets which read:

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

GAS AT ZOHAR II

Gas was struck on Thursday night at a depth of 1,950 metres at the Zohar II bore in the Eastern Negev, the Naphta Company spokesman announced. Estimated yield is 90,000 cu. ft. per day.

Zohar II is two kilometres from Zohar I which is producing 500,000 to 700,000 cu. ft. of 98 per cent pure methane gas a day.

Small quantities of gas were first discovered at the new well a fortnight ago.

'Al Ahram' Hits Rumanian Stand

The Cairo newspaper "Al Ahram" said on Thursday that the Rumanian Government's statement the previous day, that Jews were being allowed to leave the country to join their relatives in Israel, was vague and not reassuring."

"Al Ahram," said: "We want straightforward, plain words from countries which we always considered friendly. Arab public opinion is worried and awaits a clear official statement."

The paper said Arabs regard immigration to Israel as a "hostile act."

The Rumanian Government statement, fuller reports of which were received on Thursday, said, inter alia:

"The Rumanian state is capable of ensuring for its citizens the right to work and civilized conditions of life. That is why the Government of the Rumanian People's Republic has no reason to encourage the departure of these citizens. On the contrary, those who made application for permission to depart, have already been advised to give up their plan.

"People who have proved resistant to explanations and who have persevered in their desire to leave for Israel to join their families, have been allowed to do so.

"What has caused regret and surprise in our public opinion is the regrettable fact that certain press organs and even official personalities in the U.A.R. have allowed themselves to be influenced by the malevolent (Zionist and imperialist) propaganda."

(Reuter, UPI)

Labour Trouble In Iraq Industry

BAGHDAD (UPI). — The Iraqi Federation of Industries on Thursday warned of possible paralysis of the nation's production in an appeal to Premier Abdel Karim Kassem to stop labour-management strife.

It said the tension is taking the form of strikes and other complications that result from the lack of confidence between labour and management.

The Federation recognized the need for raising the workers' standard of living and forming labour unions, but added that both industrial partners were responsible for developing the national output through mutual cooperation.

The recently-created unions are demanding 50 per cent wage increases for many workers. Some have been granted 25 per cent raises.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

The doctors' strike at the Bikur Holim Hospital in Jerusalem ended late Thursday night, and work will resume this morning, following the signing of an agreement between the hospital management and the Israel Medical Association to accept arbitration by a board consisting of Messrs. R. Shari, E. Korngold and E. Mack.

Bolshoi Ballet To Tour U.S. in Spring

MOSCOW (UPI). — American impresario Sol Hurok announced on Thursday that he has reached agreement with the Soviet Government to bring the Bolshoi Ballet to the U.S.

He said the dancers, including prima ballerina Galina Ulanova, will open an eight-week season with a performance of Prokofiev's "Romeo and Juliet" at the Metropolitan Opera in New York on April 16.

SINO-RUSSIAN TRADE

MOSCOW (Reuter). — Trade between the Soviet Union and China will reach 7,200m. roubles (about £643m.) this year under an agreement signed in Moscow on Thursday.

You will feel
HEALTHIER
YOUNGER
full of vim and vigour
TAKE
Tony Royal
containing
Gelée Royale
"Royal Food"
+ Vitamin E
Highly concentrated—20 times stronger than any other make.

The Expanding Economy and Government Encouragement Make Israel a Country of Unparalleled Investment opportunities.
Your Initiative, Your Know-how and Your Capital can all be Profitably Invested.
For information advice and contacts please call on:
THE INVESTORS' LIAISON BUREAU
A PUBLIC SERVICE EXTENDED TO YOU FREE OF CHARGE
ZIM BUILDING, 22 ROTHSCHILD BLVD.
TEL AVIV PHONE 63699
A telephone call will secure an appointment at your convenience.

THE MAIN BRANCH of the
WORKERS' BANK
at Bat Yam
will have its NEW ADDRESS
at 33 Rehov Rothschild
as from Monday, March 2, 1959

From Tel Aviv ACROSS THE ATLANTIC to New York
WITH TWA
TWA, TEL AVIV, 98 ALLENBY RD. TEL. 67364
3 FLIGHTS WEEKLY: SUNDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY

Social & Personal

The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi yesterday entertained to lunch the Director of Tel Hashomer Hospital, Dr. H. Sheba.

•

The President of the Canton of Basle and Mrs. M. Wullschleger visited the Hebrew University yesterday.

•

Bracha Eden and Alexander Wolkovisky of the Rubin Academy of Music, Jerusalem, have returned from a concert tour in the United States.

•

An exhibition of photographs by Mordo Abramov of Kibbutz Yakum will open at Beit Wilfrid Israel at Kibbutz Hazorea tomorrow (Saturday) and will remain open until March 21.

•

The Israel Rheumatic Fever Society will hold a gala ball at the King David Hotel tomorrow (Saturday) night.

•

AT HOME

Mr. Berthold Nathan will be At Home, 1 Rehov Eshel, Ramat Gan, on Saturday, February 28, 1959, between 5 and 7 p.m., on the occasion of his 75th birthday.

Zelig Soskin, 86 Dead in Tel Aviv

TEL AVIV. — Dr. Zelig Soskin, the noted agronomist and Zionist leader, died at the Municipal Hospital here on Thursday in his 86th year.

He was a member of the Revisionist Party, but left it when that party quit the Zionist Organization.

He was born in Crimea and was educated in Berlin, where he joined in various Zionist groups before Herzl's appearance on the scene. In 1856 he came to Palestine and was instrumental in the establishment of Beer Tuvia.

In 1918 Soskin was appointed head of the Jewish National Fund Settlement Department.

His dream at the time of the German immigration from 1934 was to establish a village for middle-class farmers at Nahariya, and that much of the produce should be grown by the hydroponics method, which he strove ceaselessly to popularize. Hise own model hydroponics garden there was always a centre of interest, and he spent his last days at a home for the aged in Holon in the setting up of a hydroponics garden which the elderly could operate without much physical effort.

He leaves a daughter, Mrs. Bella Doran, in Kenya. *(Itim)*

Zionist Leaders At Berligne Funeral

TEL AVIV.—President Ishak Ben-Zvi was among the hundreds of Yishuv and Zionist leaders who paid their last respects to Eliahu Berligne, veteran Zionist and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, who died in Tel Aviv on Wednesday in his 94th year.

Before the funeral cortege left for the old cemetery in Rehov Trumpeldor, the coffin was placed in the library of the Municipal Hospital where Berligne's many friends passed before it.

At the hospital gates he was eulogized by the Head of Youth Aliya, Mr. Moshe Kol. On the way to the cemetery the cortege passed by the Municipality, where Mayor Haim Levanon made a short speech.

Berligne was eulogized at the cemetery by Dr. Haim Boger in the name of the Herzliya Secondary School and by Mr. Ishar Harari, M.K., on behalf of the Progressive Party of which Mr. Berligne had been a member.

Sholom Aleichem Fete on March 6

The celebrations of the centenary of the birth of Sholom Aleichem will begin on March 6, and not as reported on Thursday.

Since the centenary falls on a Friday, the special event in the Habimah Auditorium will be held the preceding evening, March 5.

The Ministry of Education has circularized to schools suggestions for marking the event in classes on March 6.

TOSCA. — A Polish tenor, Frank Eckart, died of a heart attack at the end of the first act of "Tosca" at the Antwerp Opera House on Tuesday night, police reported on Thursday. The performance continued with an understudy but had to be suspended when the leading lady broke down in tears in the middle of the second act.

LYDDA FLIGHTS

FRIDAY

DEPARTURES: Cyprus Airways 25 to Nicosia, Athens, Zurich and London at 0900. El Al 421 to Rome and Munich at 0830. Olympic Airways 601 to Athens, Rome, Paris and London at 0900. El Al 209 to Athens, Paris, London and New York at 1800.

SATURDAY

ARRIVALS: Alitalia 498 from Rome at 2010. El Al 208 from New York, London, Paris and Rome at 2035. Cyprus Airways 34 from London, Zurich, Athens and Nicosia at 2350. TWA 742 from New York, Shannon, Frankfurt, Zurich, Rome and Athens at 0130. (Sunday).

ISRAEL NATIONAL

OPERA

Opera House
1 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv

MADAME BUTTERFLY
Tomorrow, Sat., Feb. 28
March 3 and March 9

LA TRAVIATA
Opera by G. Verdi
First Perfs. on March 7 & 10
with the guest soprano
Emeline De-Vita

NABUCCO
Tuesday, March 11.

All perfs. start at 8.30 p.m.
Tickets at the Box Office
(10-1, 4-6). Tel. 37700.

Europe's Human Rights Tribunal Meets

LONDON (OFNS). — The European Court of Human Rights, intended to preserve the principle of individual freedom against arbitrary rule, held its first meeting in Strasbourg earlier this week.

The text of what purports to be a European "Bill of Rights" was negotiated in 1953, but only eight of the 16 member-countries of the Council of Europe have so far accepted the competence of the new court. Britain is not among them.

The court is supposed to adjudicate differences between member-countries who accuse one another of having violated the Human Rights Convention and only where these have failed to be amicably settled through the intermediary of the existing U.N. Human Rights Commission. The Commission's principal failure so far has been over Greek allegations of British violation of human rights in Cyprus.

Unlike the International Court of Justice at the Hague, where only states may be parties to disputes, individuals may personally lodge a petition against governments for the alleged violation of the Human Rights Convention. But the Court can intervene in these cases only if the government charged accepts its competence.

There are so far no cases before the new Court, and the first session was held to establish rules of procedure. The court is composed of 18 judges, all of them distinguished international lawyers, with Lord MacNair, former President of the International Court at the Hague, representing Britain.

Girl Severely Injured by Bus

ACRE. — Hit by a bus while she was crossing the road near her home in Nahariya, a young girl, Yekuti Atias, was seriously injured in the head and was taken to the Rambam Hospital in Haifa. Her condition was later reported as critical.

The bus driver, Dov Lampert, was detained and later released on bail. *(Itim)*

IPO Appeals Against Ban on Staged Opera

The Israel Philharmonic Orchestra on Wednesday lodged an appeal against the decision of the Inter-Ministerial Committee which authorizes engagements of foreign artists, which barred the I.P.O. from presenting staged opera next season. The I.P.O. will be invited to state its case at a future meeting of the Committee.

TAILS. — Farmer Lewis Pyle of Eastbourne, England, dipped the tails of new lambs in a mixture guaranteed to smell so unpleasant that no fox would go near them. But he now complains that the odour was so strong the mothers wouldn't go near them either.

Israelis Ate Better in 1957/58, Nations's Food Bill Shows

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The standard of living rose last year, when Israelis spent IL800m. on food. The average citizen spent more on food in 1957/58 than in the year before, partly due to increased prices but also because he improved his diet.

This is learned from a report on "The Consumer's Food Expenditures" prepared and published by the Economic Department of the Ministry of Agriculture.

According to the report, the average Israeli spent IL401 on foodstuffs last year compared with IL369 in 1956/57, an increase of 8.8 per cent (IL32). Price increases account for 4.3 per cent of the increase, and the augmented food basket for 4.5 per cent.

Israelis bought more of all foodstuffs except wheat and wheat products, according to the report.

The highest expenditure was on meat, on which the average Israeli spent IL76, or 19 per cent of his total food bill. This compares with an expenditure of only IL60, or 16.3 per cent of the food bill, in 1956/57. Wheat and wheat products are in second place, but account for 15 per cent of the food bill compared to the 16.6 per cent spent on these products in 1956/57.

Dairy Products

Milk and milk products (excluding butter) took 10.8 per cent of the year's expenditure on food, and totalled IL43 (average) compared with IL39 in 1956/57. Egg consumption increased greatly over the year, from 305 eggs per person to 339. Because of lower egg prices, the average expenditure on this item increased from IL-32.5 to IL34.6 only.

The share of meat, fish, milk and eggs has been increasing continuously during the last few years, and last year the average Israeli spent IL173 on these products compared with IL149 the year before. This means that 75 per cent of the IL-32.5 increase in average spending on food went to meat, fish, eggs and milk.

The report states that expenditure on vegetables increased from IL38.7 in 1956/57 to IL40.4 last year, while fruits accounted for IL48.5 last year compared with IL45.6 a year earlier.

Israelis ate fewer potatoes, whose share in the total food bill dropped from 2.7 per cent in 1956/57 to 2 per cent last year.

A big jump is also recorded in expenditure on sundry luxury items such as coffee, tea, sweets, chocolate, juices and jams — which accounted for IL39 compared with IL35 the year before.

FATHER OF FIVE DIES FROM FALL

REHOVOT. — A father of five children, Hassan Manjim, 34, of Kfar Oriel near Gedera, was fatally injured at the village on Wednesday evening when he fell off a lorry onto which he was loading straw. He was taken to the Kaplan Hospital here, where he died during the night.

Peak Profit Year For U.S. Farmers

WASHINGTON (UPI).—The Agriculture Department reported on Thursday that the average American farmer made more money last year than in any year since 1951.

The net income per person on farms from all sources rose 10 per cent in 1958 to a record $1,068. This was 9 per cent above the previous high of $983 per capita in 1951.

Realized net farm income — the money left over after production expenses are paid — totalled $13,100m. last year, up 21 per cent from 1957.

The department said total net income — which includes changes in inventory at the end of the year — rose 22 per cent to $14,200m.

Larger cattle supplies and increased stocks of wheat and corn on farms at year's end resulted in a substantial increase in farm inventories for the second consecutive year.

Gross farm income in 1958 was up 10 per cent to a record $38,000m., exceeding the previous peak of $37,300m. set in 1951 when the Korean war boom sent prices received by farmers to record heights.

The realized net, however, was somewhat smaller than in 1951 because of higher production costs.

Farm costs were up 6 per cent to a record $24,900m.

This reflected increases in livestock purchases, feed, mortgage interest, hired labour, and property taxes. The expense rose much less, however, than gross income, hence the substantial gain in realized net income.

Rumanian Oil Unloaded in U.S.

NEW YORK (UPI). — The Italian tanker Punta Spigo unloaded 15,000 tons of oil from Rumania here Tuesday night.

Mr. Harry R. Lewis, President of Commerce Oil Company, the consignees, said the shipment was a "trial cargo that may point the way toward a peaceful and constructive exchange of needed products between the West and the East."

BOURNEMOUTH TORIES REJECT NICOLSON

BOURNEMOUTH, Southern England (Reuter). — Mr. Nigel Nicolson, the present Conservative Member of Parliament for a Bournemouth Constituency, who opposed his Government's policy during the Suez Crisis in 1956, was on Thursday rejected by the Local Conservative Association as its official candidate for the next general election.

In a postal ballot, the Association rejected him by 3,762 votes to 3,671.

Soviets Design Twin-Hull Ship

MOSCOW (Reuter).— Soviet shipbuilders have designed a 600-ton vessel consisting of two parallel hulls connected by a bridge, with a cruising speed about four knots faster than the conventional type.

According to the official news agency Tass, the first experimental cargo ship of this type will probably be launched this year. The shipbuilders claim that twin-hulled ships will have a high speed and almost complete stability.

Yemenite Named Regional Rabbi

A young Yemenite was yesterday appointed regional rabbi for a region without Yemenites.

The appointment of Rabbi Shlomo Zadok, 34, as regional rabbi of the Azata region in the South, was approved yesterday by the Chief Rabbinate. Hitherto, only the Shafiya region had a regional minister.

Rabbi Zadok is to be provided with a scooter by the Regional Council and the Ministry for Religious Affairs to help him tend his flock in the area's 14 settlements. All the settlements are religious and five of them have rabbis.

He will also have to keep in touch with the region's three State Religious schools, organize adult classes, and supervise the *shohtim*, the ritual baths and synagogue services.

Rabbi Zadok came to Israel in "Operation Magic Carpet" in 1950 with his family of 14, and studied at the Kfar Haroeh Yeshiva and the Yeshivat Mercaz Harav.

He became acquainted with the Azata region while serving in a Nahal unit at Kibbutz Sa'ad. His father continues the family vocation of silversmith in Jerusalem.

Copies of Old Masters On Show at Hebrew U.

The first in a series of educational art exhibits arranged by the Hebrew University was opened in the George and Florence Wise Auditorium on Wednesday night by the Dean of the Faculty of Humanities, Professor N. Rotenstreich.

The exhibition, entitled "The Human Image in the Art of the Last Five Centuries," comprises 75 reproductions of famous portraits and other masterpieces dating from the late Medieval Period to the present day. Included are works by Jan Van Eyck, Giotto, Leonardo da Vinci, Rembrandt, El Greco, Renoir, Matisse, Picasso and many others. About half of the reproductions belong to the University, where they are used in the teaching of art appreciation, while the remainder were lent by the Bezalel Museum and individual art lovers. A special section of the exhibition is devoted to the technique of portrait painting from Van der Weyden to Van Gogh.

Opening the exhibit, Professor Rotenstreich stressed the importance of the history of art as an academic subject.

The exhibition is remaining open for a month and is to be followed by another educational exhibition, devoted to Gothic architecture.

Jailed for Dodging Army Service

The economic condition of the family of a recruit to the armed forces is no reason for not reporting for conscription, the Jerusalem Magistrate's Court ruled on Thursday in sentencing Shmuel Shragai, 20, to three months imprisonment.

Shragai, who immigrated from Persia some years ago, admitted his guilt to charges of not reporting for conscription for two years. But he pleaded as extenuating circumstances the financial straits of his family which he had to support, and that he had not intended to evade the draft. *(Itim)*

GOODS WORTH IL8,000 were stolen late Wednesday night from the clothing store in Zahala belonging to Mr. M. Rondel.

Chamber Orchestra

1958/59 Season
Last Subscription Concert
Monday, March 2, 1959
at 8.30 p.m.
BEIT-ZVI HALL, RAMAT GAN
Conductor:
MICHAEL TAUBE
Soloist:
RONIT AMIR
Piano
Works by: Vivaldi, Bach, Dvorak, Ch. Jacoby: Partita (first performance) composed for the Ramat Gan Chamber Orchestra
Details on posters

New Courts for Davis Cup Tie

By JACK LEON

TEL AVIV. — Special stands to seat 2,000 spectators are being built at the Ramat Gan Bowling Club in preparation for Israel's first round European Zone Davis Cup tie against Switzerland, to be played here at the end of April.

This will be the first Davis Cup match to be held in this country, though Israel has already participated in the competition six times. On four occasions she was in the European Zone and twice in the American Zone. However, until now there has been a ruling forbidding ties to be played outside the zones in which they are drawn, so that Israel was automatically ruled out as the host country.

The Israel Lawn Tennis Association is constructing the stands, along with other amenities, at a cost of approximately IL30,000. Mr. Avram Feiger, the organization's Secretary, told *The Jerusalem Post*. This programme is being carried out with the cooperation of the Bowling Club, and will be completed in time for the Davis Cup encounter, set for April 23, 24 and 25.

It is hoped that in future all major tennis tourneys will be played at the Ramat Gan Club instead of on the Maccabi Club courts in Tel Aviv, where facilities are inadequate for first-class tennis. The Annual Passover International Championships will probably be held at the Bowling Club immediately following the Davis Cup match, and the Swiss team is being invited to remain here after the tie to take part.

Four players will be named for the Israel Davis Cup team, said Mr. Feiger, who will act as non-playing captain of the squad. It is planned to hold trials for the country's leading netmen at Ramat Gan prior to the tie in order to familiarize all "probables" with the courts there.

Though Mr. Feiger would not make any predictions on the probable make-up of the Israel team, it seems certain that the first string will be the old combination of Arieh Avidan and Eliezer Davidman, who have represented Israel in the last three Davis Cup ties. Avidan has actually played in every tie in the competitions in which this country has taken part.

The next choice looks like being Gabriel Dubitzki, who has been ranked No. 3 here for the past several years, but has only played in one Davis Cup match so far. Intense competition for the remaining place can be expected from a number of up-and-coming young players, most fancied of whom appear to be David Ouz, Hanan Geva (Goldblatt), Dov Gorshein and Eliahu Yosef.

Israel's chances against Switzerland, one of the weaker of Europe's tennis nations, are considered good, particularly as for the first time in a Davis Cup tie her team will enjoy the big advantage of playing on home ground.

Chances Slight For Soccer Tilts

By KEITH REECHER

Following this week's arctic weather, it is doubtful whether the grounds will be fit for the week-end soccer card. After the I.F.A. decision last week to postpone the whole of last week's programme it was decided that the games would be pushed forward one week, so that the games scheduled for last Saturday are due to be played tomorrow. Should the games be put off again, the programme will be a fortnight behind.

Assuming that soccer will be washed or bogged out, eyes will be on basketball, with Tel Aviv Maccabi, back from their unsuccessful jaunt to Bulgaria, out in a League game. They visit the Capital to play Jerusalem Hapoel tonight. The Maccabi men lost their unbeaten record when defeated by Tel Aviv Hapoel a few weeks ago. Their hosts will be without star Kaminsky, and this might make a difference.

Meanwhile Haifa Hapoel, who head the standings, play away to Kiryat Motzkin Maccabi, who lie in ninth spot, and should be taken for another win. Mishmar Ha'Emek Hapoel, holding second place, travel to play Tel Aviv Maccabi Darom, who foot the table, and they, too, seem set for both points.

The game of the card should be at Holon, where the local Hapoelites face their club-mates from Tel Aviv. All the basketball matches are scheduled to take place on Friday night at 8 p.m., except for the one at Ashkelon, due at 4 p.m. on Saturday.

FIXTURES: FOOTBALL: National League: J'lem Hap. vs. T.A. Hap.; Petah T. Mac. vs. T.A. Mac.; Haifa Hap. vs. Petah T. Hap.; Kfar Saba Hap. vs. Ramat Gan Hap.; T.A. Betar vs. Natanya Mac.; Jaffa Mac. vs. Haifa Mac. League A: B. Yehuda vs. T.A. Hakoah; Rehovot Hap. vs. Hadera Hap.; Hadera Mac. vs. J'lem Betar; Afula Hap. vs. Manhase Y. Hap.; T.A. Shimshon vs. K. Haim Hap.; Rehovot Mac. vs. Sha'arayim Mac.

BASKETBALL: Ashdot Y. Hap. vs. J'lem Mac.; Haifa Mac. vs. Giv'at Brenner Hap.; Holon Hap. vs. T.A. Hap.; J'lem Hap. vs. T.A. Mac.; Kiryat Motzkin Hap. vs. Haifa Hap.; T.A. Mac. Darom vs. Mishmar H. Hap.

Sylvia Ruuska Breaks Own World Records

MELBOURNE (Reuter). — Sylvia Ruuska, 16-year-old U.S. swimmer, broke her own women's world 440 yards and 400 metres medley records in a solo swim here on Tuesday night.

Clocking 5 mins. 1 sec. over 440 yards, she cut 5.8 secs. off her time over this distance and 2.6 secs. off her 400 metres record.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Rehavia, 23 Ussishkin, 4702.
TEL AVIV: Abramsky, 42 Allenby, 63526. Jaffa, 172 Ben-Yehuda, 24543. Zeidner, 81 Ahad Ha'am, 63861. Castel, 147 Ibn Gabirol, 22116. Zivah, Hatikva Qr., 32403. JAFFA: Alkamil, 65 Rehov 4, 83261. RAMAT GAN: Noga, 17 Weizmann, 73458. PETAH TIKVA: Assuta, 7 Stampfer. NATANYA: Hanassi. BISHON: Krellen. HOLON: Ribak, Struma Sq. REHOVOT: Kleibner, 21 Teller, 96-1341. HAIFA: Rashi, 36 Bar-Giora, 63266 (Day); Pentacon.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Tager, 33 Keren Kayemet, 2398.
TEL AVIV: Kolberg, 23 Allenby, 23335. Greenberg, 46 King George, 26306. Jaffe, 172 Ben-Yehuda, 24543. Tzoref, 67 Yehuda Halevi, 63474. JAFFA: Noga, near Noga Cinema, 81896. RAMAT GAN: Granna, 50 Bialik, 72237. PETAH TIKVA: Balfour, 15 Balfour. NATANYA: Hanassi. BISHON: Krellen. HOLON: Briut, Sokolow. REHOVOT: Kleibner, 21 Teller, 96-1341. HAIFA: Hagiborim, 28 Hagiborim, 67400 (Day); Pentagon. (Carmel): Ahuza, 4 Horeb, 81164.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. Hameiri, 71 Bethlehem, 61457. Dr. Marat, 7 Gaza, 61474. Dr. Cohen, 76 Hanet'im, 5640.
TEL AVIV: Dr. Eisen, 5 Shimshon, 25748. Dr. Har Even, 35 Sheinkin, 25411. Dr. Weiss, 73 Dizengoff. Dr. Simon, 43 Sd. Keren Kayemet, 51374.
HOLON: Dr. Dokor, 12a Shikun Amami, Tel Gibborim.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. Hameiri, 71 Bethlehem, 61457. Dr. Grunwald, 22 Bin-Nun, 62563. Dr. Abeles, 19 Ussishkin, 2688.
TEL AVIV: Same as above.

HOD Cinema, Tel Aviv
Tel.26226, Dizengoff Passage, corner Frishman,
Grand Opening Week
Today, Friday, at 2.30
at Feb. 28, at 7.15 and 9.15
Weekdays: 3.30, 7.15 and 9.15
PERFECT FURLOUGH
hilarious comedy
Tony Curtis, Janet Leigh
Linda Cristal
Cinemascope — Eastmancolor

Tel Aviv Stock Market

FEBRUARY 26, 1959

Pop. Loan 1950/62 (11.50)	95½
4% Comp. Loan 58/67	77
Pal. Bonds 6th Ser.	97½
4½% Comp. Loan	87½
4½% Travel Bonds A)	97½
5% Reg. Sterling "A"	102
Dev. Loan Bonds 62/75 f)	102
4½% Dev. Bonds f)	101½
6% Dev. Bonds g)	101½
6½% Loc. G. Bnds f)	102½
6% Loc. G. Bnds g)	102½
Pal. Elec. pref. sh (Ldn.)	118
7½% Bonds 58/65 f)	106½
ditto g)	110½
Koors Raynond	
6½% Deb 58/65 f)	104½
ditto g)	104½
6% Deb. 59/68 f)	103½
ditto g)	100½
Igrath 6½% Deb. 58/65	103½
Nassco 6½% Deb. 58/65	
(Class "A" f)	103
Class "B" g)	104½
Nassco 6% pref. ord. sh.	84
Sh. Leumi ord. sh.	169
Bearer Savings Cert. '58	97½
Sh. Leumi Investment	
Ord. sh. 'B' reg.	130
4½ ord 'B' sh.	85½
"Kardanoh" ord. 'B'	85½
5% com. debs. 58/68	84
"Tova" ord sh.	82
Pal. Cold 94. (IL10.-) reg.	117
Shner 4% debs 56/65	88½
Bltr 5% pref sh.	90½
Gen Mortg Bk. ord. sh.	95½
6½% Debs. 61/68 f)	101½
I.L.D.C. ord. sh. reg.	82½
Afr. Pal. Inv. ord sh.	60
Meller ord. sh. reg.	1055
Pal. Brewery 5% con. debs	81½
Assts Bejarano "B" sh.	69
Nesher 6% debs "A" 55/64	118
Pal. Potash "A" ord. sh.	86
Dead Sea Works	327½
Dutch ord. sh. "C"	110
Jordan Exploration Co.	
Ord. sh. reg.	64
G.U.S.—Rassco Ltd.	
6½ debs 61/63 (bearer) f	103
Housing Loan, "A" 59/69	
4½% (bearer) f)	100½
Housing Loan, "C," 60/69	
6%reg. g)	98½
Clico Ltd.	
6% Debs. 61/64 (bearer)	102½

Notes: a) purchasing price; b) selling price; c) ex-coupon; d) linked with $; g) linked with ex-dividend; e) ex-right; f) C.o.L.; x) in % of IL1 800.

IMMIGRANT HOUSING LOAN

Series B"	100½
D"	100½
E"	99½
F"	99½
G"	99
H"	98½
I"	97½
J"	96½
K"	96½

NOW is the best TIME to learn
DRESSMAKING
the easy way
with Tessy, Tel. 81054, Haifa.

TEXTILE SHOP
Allenby Road
FOR SALE
Contact: "Textile."
P.O.B.514, Tel Aviv.

Great Bargain Sale on all Carpets
(locally made)
Shushan Bazaar
Main Post Office Sq., Haifa.

TO LET
immediately, in Holon,
VILLA (cottage)
3 bedrooms, large living room, dining room, large American Kitchen and phone, garage. Phone 81696, Holon.

MODERN FLAT TO LET
4 large rooms, hall and terraces, in central Jerusalem.
Tel. 62477
except Shabbat.

TO LET
furnished house
in attractive section of Tel Aviv. All conveniences including telephone. Monthly basis.
Telephone 67512 or 932582. Tel Aviv.

TO LET FLATS
furnished or unfurnished 3-4 rooms, for 1-2 years, in Tel Aviv.
H. BERGER
Tel Aviv, 9 Rehov Zamenhoff, Tel. 23225, 8.30—1.

Notices to the Public

NOTICE TO PAYERS OF ARNONA LEVY AND PROPERTY TAX

For the convenience of the public, all offices for the payment of Arnona levy and Property Tax will be open to the public during March, as follows:

Sundays—Thursdays: 8 a.m.-1 p.m.
Fridays from 8 a.m.-12.30 p.m.

M. Nachlieli,
Director of Property Taxes and War Risks Indemnities

CUSTOMS HOUSE, HAIFA PUBLIC AUCTION

1. Tenders are hereby invited for the purchase of the goods detailed below:
Tender 6/59 — 1 used Austin passenger car.
Tender 7/59 — 14 cartons of fluorescent light tubes.
Tender 8/59 — 22 crates: motors, electric and telephone equipment.
Tender 9/59 — 4,800 pure silk kerchiefs and 96 nylon veils.
The above goods are stored at Warehouse 11, Haifa Port.
Tender 10/59 — 3 coffee espresso machines.
The above goods are stored at Warehouse A, Haifa Customs House.
Tender 11/59— 1 Lambretta Scooter.
The above is stored at the General Bonded Warehouse, Block 18/57.
Tender 12/59 — 90 crates garage equipment parts and spare parts for buses.
Tender 13/59 — 3 crates of aluminium powder.
The above goods are stored at Kaiser-Fraser Warehouses.
Tender 14/59 — 20 crates of used automobile motors.
Tender 15/59 — 23 crates automotive spare parts.
The above goods are stored at Meshulam Bonded Warehouses, Block 42-43/57.
Tender 16/59 — 5 condensers.
Tender 17/59 — 15 Oriental tobacco bales.
The above goods are stored at Levant Bonded Warehouses, Blocks 12/57 and 146/58.
2. The goods may be inspected at their place of storage between March 1-10, 1959, between 8 a.m.-12 noon.
3. Bids for the purchase of any of the above goods should be submitted in sealed envelopes and on the official forms obtainable from the customs official in charge of the warehouse, or from the Department for Sales, Customs House, Haifa. All bids must carry the number of the tender, and include a bank draft, issued to the Customs Commissioner, at the rate of 10% of the value of the bid. No more than one tender may be submitted on each form. Bids with personal cheques instead of bank cheques will not be considered.
4. All bids submitted as above will be binding on the bidder, and the cheque attached to the bid will serve as a guarantee for the fulfilment of all conditions of the bid. Failure to fulfil conditions of the bid may result in forfeit of the guarantee.
5. Bidders should abide by the conditions of the bid; failure to do so may result in cancellation of the bid.
6. Successful bidders will be required to affix purchase tax labels at their own expense.
7. Bidders should calculate their bids in accordance with the price of the stored goods, since porterage and transport costs will be borne by them.
8. Successful bidders must remove the goods within seven days from date of receiving notification of the tender award.
9. Bidders for Tender 17/59 must be licensed tobacco processors.
10. Bids should be placed in the Tender Box of Room 4, second floor, Haifa Customs House.
11. The closing date for the submission of bids is March 10, 1959, 12 noon.
12. I am not bound to accept the highest or any bid.

A. SELA,
Collector of Customs

Wanted to buy:
1. TENDER
750-1500 kg., 1958 or later model.
2. CLOSED COMMERCIAL VAN
¼ t. 1958 or later model.
Tel. 66806 (8 a.m.-6 p.m.), or write: No. 4182, P.O.B. 4202 Tel Aviv.

BACTERIOLOGIST
experienced in medical Bacteriology and Virology
WISHES TO CHANGE POSITION
Apply: No. 4232, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

English-Hebrew Typist
seeks part-time position afternoons.
Will accept work at home, own typewriter.
Apply: No. 018, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

Large Firm in Tel Aviv Area
requires:
1. Chemist
with experience in plastics
2. Laboratory Assistant
(female)
★
Please apply, enclosing curriculum vitae, naming salary desired, and languages spoken, to: No. 75, P.O.B.945, Tel Aviv.

Where to go

TODAY

TEL AVIV

• **Exhibitions:** —
Modern Art in Israel Artists' & Sculptors' Gallery, Beit Hanilin, 26 Renov Weizmann, 10-1.
• **Israel National Opera:** —
"Madame Butterfly", 8.30.
• **Theatre:** —
Habimah, "The Merchant of Venice," 8.30.
Ohel, "Five Finger Exercise", 8.30.
Cameri, "Tonight we Improvise", 7 and 9.15.
• **Lecture** —
Mr. M. Ravina on the opera Habimah, 4.30 p.m. (For Youth).
• **Entertainment:**—
Olympia Music Hall, with Amalia Rodriguez, Sold Out.

HAIFA

• **Exhibitions**—
1. First Floor: Caricatures in Israel. 2. Second floor: New Acquisitions of Israel Art. From the Museum's Collection. Municipal Museum, Town Hall, 10-1; 4-7. "Works by Haifa and the North Artists." Opening by Mr. Abba Khoushy, 11 a.m., Chagall House, 24 U.N.O. Ave.

COMING EVENTS

HABIMAH

Sat. Feb. 28 — "The Merchant of Venice", Tel Aviv.
Sun. March 1 — "The Merchant of Venice", Tel Aviv.
"Touch of the Poet", Rehovot. (Tickets sold for the performance of Feb. 16, are good for this performance).
Mon. March 2 — "The Merchant of Venice", Tel Aviv.
"Touch of the Poet", Ashkelon.
Tues. March 3 — "The Merchant of Venice", 8.30.
"Touch of the Poet", Hechal LeZion.
Wed. March 4 — "The Merchant of Venice", Tel Aviv.
"Touch of the Poet", Beit-sen, Jerusalem, 9.
Thurs. March 5 — Sholom Aleichem evening.
Fri. March 6 — "Aleh Kinor", (For Ramat Gan School-children).
All performances commence at 8 p.m. unless otherwise indicated.

ISRAEL NATIONAL OPERA

Sat. Feb. 28 — "Madame Butterfly", 8.30.
Tues. March 3 — "Madame Butterfly", 8.30.

HAIFA

Consumers' Association, Haifa. Lecture by Fufa Hershberg on "How to use a grill" with demonstrations. Pati Cafe, Rehov Moriah, Mt. Carmel, 8 p.m. — Entrance free. Languages: Hebrew with German translation.
EVENING of improvisations with participation of Cartoonists. Municipal Museum, Town Hall, 8 p.m. for the "Friends of Art, Haifa." 9.30 p.m. for the general public, on Sunday, March 1, 1959.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

• **Music Programme.** —
Saturday Music Hour with organ and these records: Mozart, March in D-major; Martini, Sinfonietta Gloccosa for Piano and Chamber Orchestra. Public welcome. YMCA, 10.30 a.m.
• **Lecture:**—
Prof. Yeshayahu Leibowitz, on the "Portion of the Week"; Mr. Tuvia Ben-Hefetz, on Moses Leib Lilienblum; and Mr. S. Bar-Zakay in various readings, Beit Ha'am, 11 a.m.

TEL AVIV

• **Exhibitions:** —
Modern Art in Israel Artists' & Sculptors' Gallery, Beit Hanilin, 26 Renov Weizmann, 10-1.
• **Israel National Opera:** —
"Madame Butterfly", 8.30.
• **Theatre:** —
Habimah, "The Merchant of Venice," 8.30.
Ohel, "Five Finger Exercise", 8.30.
Cameri, "Tonight we Improvise", 7 and 9.15.
• **Lecture** —
Mr. M. Ravina on the opera Habimah, 4.30 p.m. (For Youth).
• **Entertainment:**—
Olympia Music Hall, with Amalia Rodriguez, Sold Out.

HAIFA

• **Exhibitions**—
1. First Floor: Caricatures in Israel. 2. Second floor: New Acquisitions of Israel Art. From the Museum's Collection. Municipal Museum, Town Hall, 10-1; 4-7. "Works by Haifa and the North Artists." Opening by Mr. Abba Khoushy, 11 a.m., Chagall House, 24 U.N.O. Ave.

COMING EVENTS

HABIMAH

Sat. Feb. 28 — "The Merchant of Venice", Tel Aviv.
Sun. March 1 — "The Merchant of Venice", Tel Aviv.
"Touch of the Poet", Rehovot. (Tickets sold for the performance of Feb. 16, are good for this performance).
Mon. March 2 — "The Merchant of Venice", Tel Aviv.
"Touch of the Poet", Ashkelon.
Tues. March 3 — "The Merchant of Venice", 8.30.
"Touch of the Poet", Hechal LeZion.
Wed. March 4 — "The Merchant of Venice", Tel Aviv.
"Touch of the Poet", Beit-sen, Jerusalem, 9.
Thurs. March 5 — Sholom Aleichem evening.
Fri. March 6 — "Aleh Kinor", (For Ramat Gan School-children).
All performances commence at 8 p.m. unless otherwise indicated.

ISRAEL NATIONAL OPERA

Sat. Feb. 28 — "Madame Butterfly", 8.30.
Tues. March 3 — "Madame Butterfly", 8.30.

HAIFA

Consumers' Association, Haifa. Lecture by Fufa Hershberg on "How to use a grill" with demonstrations. Pati Cafe, Rehov Moriah, Mt. Carmel, 8 p.m. — Entrance free. Languages: Hebrew with German translation.
EVENING of improvisations with participation of Cartoonists. Municipal Museum, Town Hall, 8 p.m. for the "Friends of Art, Haifa." 9.30 p.m. for the general public, on Sunday, March 1, 1959.

TEL AVIV

• **Exhibitions:** —
Consumer Goods Exhibition. Leather Products. Industrial Design Exhibition Centre, Beit Hakranot, Haifa, 10-1; 4-7. (Mondays and Tuesdays, 10-1; 4-9).

JERUSALEM

• **Tourist Service:** —
Visit Hadassah Club, 80 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 28239.
Wizo Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 26828. 8 a.m.-2 p.m.
• **Zoological Gardens:** —
Open between 8 a.m.-5 p.m. daily.
• **Y.M.C.A. House:**—
Tourist Service (9 a.m.-1 p.m.).

HAIFA

• **Tourist Service:**—
Hadassah Club, Youth Aliyah Offices, 22 Rehov Hehalutz, Tel. 67955.
• **Exhibitions:**
Consumer Goods Exhibition. Leather Products. Industrial Design Exhibition Centre, Beit Hakranot, Haifa, 10-1; 4-7. (Mondays and Tuesdays, 10-1; 4-9).

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

• **Music Programme.** —
Saturday Music Hour with organ and these records: Mozart, March in D-major; Martini, Sinfonietta Gloccosa for Piano and Chamber Orchestra. Public welcome. YMCA, 10.30 a.m.
• **Lecture:**—
Prof. Yeshayahu Leibowitz, on the "Portion of the Week"; Mr. Tuvia Ben-Hefetz, on Moses Leib Lilienblum; and Mr. S. Bar-Zakay in various readings, Beit Ha'am, 11 a.m.

TEL AVIV

• **Exhibitions:** —
Modern Art in Israel Artists' & Sculptors' Gallery, Beit Hanilin, 26 Renov Weizmann, 10-1.
• **Israel National Opera:** —
"Madame Butterfly", 8.30.
• **Theatre:** —
Habimah, "The Merchant of Venice," 8.30.
Ohel, "Five Finger Exercise", 8.30.
Cameri, "Tonight we Improvise", 7 and 9.15.
• **Lecture** —
Mr. M. Ravina on the opera Habimah, 4.30 p.m. (For Youth).
• **Entertainment:**—
Olympia Music Hall, with Amalia Rodriguez, Sold Out.

HAIFA

• **Exhibitions**—
1. First Floor: Caricatures in Israel. 2. Second floor: New Acquisitions of Israel Art. From the Museum's Collection. Municipal Museum, Town Hall, 10-1; 4-7. "Works by Haifa and the North Artists." Opening by Mr. Abba Khoushy, 11 a.m., Chagall House, 24 U.N.O. Ave.

COMING EVENTS

HABIMAH

Sat

Today's Postbags

The Weather

FORECAST: Cloudy to partly cloudy with occasional showers.
Weather Synopsis: Cold unstable air continues to flow from Turkey into our region.

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	68	1	4	8
Tiberias	70	3	14	15
Haifa Port	54	10	14	15
Natanya	65	8	15	16
Tel Aviv Kirya	60	10	14	15
Tel Aviv Port	60	11	14	15
Lydda Airport	68	7	13	14
Jerusalem	74	3	5	7
Beersheba	60	6	12	13
Sdom	80	10	18	19
Eilat	41	9	16	17

*A) Hanuddity at 8 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

ARRIVALS

Twenty-four leaders of the Joint Palestine Appeal in Britain, accompanied by their wives, as guests of Keren Hayesod. The mission consists of: Mr. Hyam Morrison, Hon. Treasurer of the J.P.A., (leader of the mission), Mrs. Hyam Morrison, Officer of the J.P.A.'s Administrative Committee, Mr. Harry Craps, Joint Chairman of J.P.A. Textile Trade Committee, Mr. Sam Beckman, Past Chairman of the J.P.A. Textile Trade Committee, and Mrs. Beckman, Mr. J. Rosser Chinn, National Officer of the J.N.F., and Mrs. Chinn., Mr. Trevor Chinn, Co-Chairman of the J.N.F. Youth Division, Mr. S.N. Prevezer, Mr. Phil Cussins, Joint Chairman of the Newcastle J.P.A. and Mrs. Cussins, Mr. Ralph Rurka, Joint Chairman of the J.P.A. Furniture Trade Committee, Mr. Louis Myers, Joint Chairman of the Newcastle J.P.A. Committee, Mr. Peter Biond, Mr. Meyer Oppenheim, Miss Lisanne Oppenheim, Mr. M. Cussins, Member of the Leeds J.P.A. Committee, and Mrs. Cussins, Mrs. Valerie Gould, Zionist leader in Birmingham, Mr. David Zissman, Hon. Secretary of the Birmingham J.P.A. Committee, and Mrs. Zissman, Col. H.S. Stern, of Prestbury, Cheshire, Miss Marian Forelman, secretary of the mission, Mr. and Mrs. J.S. Rubens, Mr. H. Book, Treasurer of the Sunderland J.P.A. Committee, and Mrs. Book, Mr. S.C. Osserman and Mr. Maurice Links.

Dr. Jack Karpas, Deputy Director-General of the Hadassah Medical Organisation, from the U.S., where he addressed the Hadassah Mid-Winter Conference.

DEPARTURES

Vera Lengyvel, the pianist, for a concert tour in Switzerland, Holland and Italy.

TOURISTS AND ISRAELI TRAVELLERS

Enjoy your waiting time in the Exit Hall of Lod Airport. After terminating your passport and custom formalities, make your tax free purchases at the DUTY FREE SHOP and take along with you, at lowest prices: French Perfumes, American-English Cigarettes $1.50 per 200, Cigars, Scotch Whisky $2.50, French Cognacs, Liqueurs, Cameras and Swiss Watches.
(Advt.)

JUVENILE PRISONERS at Tel Mond will take part in the "March of Prutot" campaign which opens on March 1 throughout the country. They will offer their handiwork for sale at the inauguration party in Even Yehuda which will spearhead the Hanshil-Polio drive.

* * *

EILAT WILL receive larger quantities of water within the next few weeks as a result of replacement by Mekorot of diesel motors with electric ones which will considerably raise the output of wells in the Arava.

* * *

CONSTRUCTION OF a wholesale market was begun by Tnuva on Thursday at the intersection of the Acre-Nahariya and the Acre-Safad roads. The IL250,000 market will be completed in two months' time.

350 IMMIGRANTS LAND IN HAIFA

HAIFA. — About 350 immigrants made their way to development areas on Thursday after part of them had disembarked from the s.s. Enotria, which returned on Wednesday evening from Limassol, Cyprus, where she had taken refuge because Haifa harbour was inaccessible during a violent storm earlier in the week.

The others came in the s.s. Israel, arriving from New York via Italy, and the s.s. Theodor Herzl. The newcomers are from North Africa and Eastern Europe.

Dov Sinai Named Army Spokesman

TEL AVIV.—Sgan-Aluf Dov Sinai has been appointed spokesman of the Israel Defence Forces and public relations officer of the security organization. He replaces Sgan-Aluf Shaul Ramati.

Sgan-Aluf Sinai was until now the chief liaison officer of the Defence Forces with foreign Military Attachés in Israel.

He was born in Poland and joined the Hagana on coming to this country. Since 1948 he has served with the Israel Defence Forces except for a three-year interval when he was sent abroad on behalf of the Foreign Ministry. He is 36 years old, is married and has one daughter.

El Al May Gain as Surcharge Clamped on Jetliner Travel

TEL AVIV. — El Al circles here expect a considerable increase in traffic on its Britannia turbo-props, after the decision of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) in Paris on Thursday to raise fares on jets above that of turbo-prop and piston planes.

A general price rise of five per cent was approved for trans-Atlantic, Europe-Africa, Europe-Middle East (including Israel) and Europe-Far East routes.

Trans-Atlantic jet flights will now be IL72 more expensive than Britannia flights in first class and IL54 higher in tourist and economy classes. Though many airlines demanded that Britannia turbo-props get the jet rates, the final decision kept them in line with the piston-driven planes.

It is learned here that the IATA meeting terminated with a dramatic struggle, with the Association almost disintegrating, before the final resolutions were unanimously adopted by all 87 airline members.

Winter season groups travelling by El Al from Europe will benefit from reductions of up to over 30 per cent, and those flying from the U.S. to Israel in groups will pay between 18 to 25 per cent less.

UPI reported from Paris that jet fares were increased in a compromise designed to keep the non-jet carriers in business without crippling the booming jet trade. Announcement was made of a surcharge of $15 on one-way economy and tourist fares and $20 on first class and de luxe fares on all trans-Atlantic flights. The surcharge will be twice as much on round-trip flights.

Thus a round-trip economy flight from Paris to New York, now costing $489.60, will go up to $519.60 when the surcharge takes effect on April 1.

The agreement is valid for one year. IATA will decide whether to continue, increase, decrease, or cancel the surcharge at its next meeting in Honolulu in September.

IATA also decided to cut freight rates on the North Atlantic route drastically: some commodities such as automobiles, agricultural machinery and chemicals. Cuts made are as much as one-third.

Dayan Among Graduates Of Tel Aviv Univ.

TEL AVIV. — Aluf Moshe Dayan was among more than 250 students who received their degrees in a graduation ceremony at the Tel Aviv University on Thursday at the Ohel Shem Hall.

The ex-Chief of Staff was one of the 130 law graduates — the largest group.

This is probably the school's last "independent" graduation ceremony. The School of Law and Economics, it is understood, may shortly merge with the Hebrew University.

Seventy students received degrees in economics, 40 in political science, and 13 graduated from the newly established Faculty of Business Management and Accounting.

Brief addresses were delivered by the Rector, Prof. P. Dykan, and the Pro-Rector, Dr. I. Guelfat.

Yael Dayan Back From France

HAIFA. — Yael Dayan, 20, budding novelist and daughter of the former Chief of Staff, was among the 500 passengers who arrived in the Theodor Herzl on Thursday.

She told reporters that she had been living in a fishing village in France for six months writing her novel, "New Face in the Looking Glass." Its heroine is an Israel girl who served in the Army.

3 Kibbutz Children Badly Burned

AFFULA. — Three small children at Kibbutz Messilot suffered serious burns on Thursday when they overturned a kerosene stove which their nurse had left in their room.

Rivka Brenner, 1½, Haggai Dubrovsky, 1½, and Einat Barzilai, 2, began to play with the fire of the burning stove, when their nurse, Shoshana Wasserman, 27, left the room.

Their clothes caught fire, and the children's screams brought the nurse back into the room, where she put out the flames. The children were rushed to the Central Kupat Holim Hospital here.

Ron Leads Army Chess Players

TEL AVIV. — Lance Corporal Meir Ron, 19, of Haifa, on Thursday assured himself of the title of the Defence Forces chess champion, 1959, after playing a draw against the reigning champion, Shimon Shahar. Ron leads the field with nine points from ten rounds.

Zabian Acker — Gerda L. Cohen

MARRIED

Tel Aviv, February 26, 1959.

Her colleagues
in the Department of Experimental Medicine and Cancer Research of the Hebrew University Hadassah Medical School, Jerusalem, extend their heartfelt condolences to Dr. ESTHER TENNENBAUM and her family on the loss of her brother
YEHUDA ARAZI

Studies Go on In Cold Classrooms

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The cold weather yesterday prompted several Jerusalem schools to seek the permission of the Education Ministry District Bureau to shorten the study hours. Permission was refused.

Asked what was being done to improve the heating in the Capital's schools, an official of the Bureau said that this was the responsibility of the municipality; the Bureau could do nothing but advise.

The municipality spokesman stated yesterday that 180 kerosene stoves had been installed this year and that 180 more would be added next autumn. Apart from this, some schools have stoves purchased by the pupils' parents.

It will be recalled that the incidence of rheumatic fever among Jerusalem schoolchildren is three times as high as in the rest of the country, which is attributed by the medical authorities to damp and cold classrooms.

Tel Aviv Fuel Terminal Opened

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — A modern fuel terminal with a total capacity of 30,000 tons, linked with the 84-kms. pipeline from the Haifa refineries, was officially inaugurated north of Tel Aviv on Thursday, bringing a considerable cut in fuel transportation costs to the largest consuming area in the country.

The IL4.5m. project will bring some 600,000 tons of fuel annually to the Tel Aviv region. Two-thirds of this amount will be consumed in this district but the balance will be sent on further south.

Both the terminal and the Haifa pipeline were planned by Tahal, the Israel Water Authority, and work was carried out by Mekorot's Mechanical Department. Forty-five thousand work days were spent on the project.

The Finance Minister, Mr. Levi Eshkol, who was the guest of honour at the ceremony, stressed the importance of self-gained technical knowledge involved in this and other similar projects. This know-how, he pointed out, is equivalent to raw materials in export values.

Recalling that Israel had received many requests from African countries for technical aid in their development projects, Mr. Eshkol stated that the continued improvement of local skills could prove to be a valuable future source of foreign currency income.

Mr. Aharon Wiener, director of Tahal, disclosed that the facilities at the new terminal are comparable to the best the world over. While work took longer than expected, there were no technical snags. Fuel is stored in six giant tanks. The present six-inch pipeline carries benzine, kerosene and various "heavy" fuels.

Rabbis Protest On Carmel Subway

Jerusalem Post Bureau

HAIFA. — The Religious Council and the Committee for Sabbath Observance here have asked all rabbis to include in their sermons on Saturday a warning that the Mt. Carmel subway, now nearing completion, should not be run on the Sabbath.

The Council and Committee expressed their disapproval of such plans and "the appalling attack on the holiness of the Sabbath." No compromise could be countenanced, nor would the operation of the subway by non-Jewish personnel be acceptable.

Sergeant Questioned In Salomon Case

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — An Air Force sergeant serving together with Sergeant Meir Reuven, who is being held in connection with the murder of Avigail Salomon, was on Thursday brought to Police Headquarters for interrogation by lie detector test.

It was believed that he would be able to shed some light on Reuven's activities since the murder in Kibbutz Givat Brenner on January 8.

Immigrant Woman Wins Eilat Trip

TEL AVIV. — The 100,000th visitor to the Hobbies Exhibition here on Thursday won a return flight to Eilat and a stay of four days there. She was Mrs. Hannah Ben-Zion, 40, from Rumania who arrived here two months ago.

She visited the exhibition with a group from the Borochov Ulpan in Givatayim, where she is studying Hebrew. Mrs. Ben-Zion, who was presented with a certificate by the Exhibition Director, Mr. D. Niv, said she would visit Eilat during the town's anniversary of its liberation.

Seniority Rule For Officials Not Wanted

A demand that all civil servants in grades 1-5 receive pay increases, and not only those in their grade three years or more, was voiced in Jerusalem last night.

The demand was made by officials who are not included in the three-year category, most of them in grades 4 and 5. They claim that they represent 70 per cent of all civil servants in Grades 1-5.

The meeting, held at the Rehavia Secondary School, also called for delaying implementation of the plan now being worked out between representatives of the Civil Service Commission and senior civil servants. This is based on the three-year seniority rule and should be completed at the beginning of next week.

3-Day State Seminar For Arab Intellectuals

About 80 members of the Arab intelligentsia, mainly teachers and officials, will participate in a three-day seminar on state, social and educational problems to be held at the Kupat Holim Rest Home, Beit Remes, in Zichron Ya'acov.

The course is one in a series being organized under the auspices of the office of the Advisor on Arab Affairs at the Prime Minister's Office and of the Ministry of Education and Culture.

The participants will hear Dr. Herzl Berger, M.K., Mr. Ya'acov Shimoni of the Foreign Ministry, Mr. Michael Assaf, Mr. Shmuel Shalmon and Mr. Sami Jerayssi, a Probation Officer from Nazareth.

Kfar Blum Children Win Safety Prizes

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Four girls and two boys, aged 12 to 15, of Kfar Blum, were guests of honour of Police Headquarters on Thursday. They had written the best compositions on traffic safety, after the police conducted a campaign on that subject at the kibbutz.

They toured the city, accompanied by the police of Kiryat Shmonah and the Traffic Department's instruction officer. Together, they visited police installations and were cordially received by the safety squads of the "Aleph" elementary school. In the port they were taken around in a motor launch and boarded the s.s. Israel. District Police Commander A. Selinger gave them praise and prizes.

'PAYIS' WINNERS

TEL AVIV. — No. 137579 won IL30,000 in the Mifal Hapayis drawing which was held here on Thursday.

No. 029245 won IL10,000, while Nos. 134087, 084960, 099582, 294717 and 220815 won IL 500 each. Numbers ending in 2, 7, and 6 won IL3 each, and those terminating with 91 won IL5.

Insurance Institute Was Not Objective, Controller Finds

Jerusalem Post Reporter

"A public institution must be absolutely objective; the National Insurance Institute did not follow this principle in the case of Mr. Mandel Frozer." This was the conclusion of the State Controller, Dr. S. Moses, in a report released yesterday in Jerusalem following an investigation of the case of a work accident dating back to 1955.

Mr. Frozer claimed that he had injured his spine while working at the Kaiser-Frazer plant in Haifa. He received 12 days' compensation for the accident.

But when he returned to work, he complained of pains and was treated again by Kupat Holim doctors. In March, 1956, he stopped work completely. Subsequently he was operated upon by a Kupat Holim doctor.

His claims for compensation were refused by the Institute on the grounds that he was not legally entitled to such remuneration since this injury did not stem from the 1955 work accident.

The case reached the National Insurance Court in Haifa. In July, 1958, the Court handed down a judgment upholding Mr. Frozer's claim for compensation. It also found that the Institute operated in "an inefficient and wasteful manner" and "indulged in arguments for the sake of argument and wasted the public's money."

The Minister of Labour, Mr. Mordecai Namir asked the State Controller to investigate these charges. (The Institute is also appealing the factual findings of the judgment).

The State Controller found that the Institute had not been completely objective and that its task was to collect facts both for and against the viewpoint it itself adopted.

The report stated: "The National Insurance Institute is a state body whose decisions are likely to greatly influence the social welfare of many citizens. The principle (of objectivity) should be its guide in dealing with claims. Although the Institute undoubtedly acted in good faith, it did not follow this principle."

Mr. Namir, in his reply, noted that the report failed to uphold the charges that the Institute had operated in "an inefficient and wasteful manner" and "indulged in arguments for the sake of argument and wasted the public's money."

Mr. Namir also rejected the report's finding of non-objectivity. He said that the Institute had operated both impartially and objectively in this case.

He quoted from Monroe Berkovitz's "Trends and Problems in Workmen's Compensation" that: "sometimes it appears that a man must be a genius, both medically and legally, to decide in cases like this" (spinal injuries).

It's Not the Boss Who Gets Thrombosis

LONDON (Reuter). — It is not the highly successful man at the top who gets thrombosis, Dr. Robert Piper, medical officer for Imperial Chemical Industries, told a conference of health specialists here on Wednesday.

The man at the top often seems to have little or nothing to do, Dr. Piper said. When you ask him a question, he presses a button and a harassed looking little man appears to find the answer.

He is the one who gets the thrombosis.

More Rain; Negev Farmers Complain

Jerusalem Post Staff

Occasional showers were forecast for the weekend following the intermittent rain which fell throughout the country on Thursday. Temperatures, which were generally higher along the coast and in the plain regions, will remain low in the hill areas and cold air still flows in from Turkey.

The gales which prevailed for 48 hours died down and work was resumed at the ports.

However, farmers in the Negev, which a scant week ago was parched from the drought, on Thursday began to voice complaints: too much rain had fallen within too short a period. Their fields, they stated, cannot absorb all this moisture quickly enough.

The showers also caused four road accidents in the south, and three persons were injured in collisions and by vehicles overturning. A woman of 72 fell out of a taxi while throwing away orange peel and was taken to the Hadassah Hospital in Beersheba. Her condition is not serious. The road from Beersheba to Ein Gedi was closed on Thursday due to the heavy rain and floods.

Snow which fell in Galilee had melted away in most places and transport returned to normal by the morning. Snow in Jerusalem had completely melted with the onset of rain, although it was slushy in places.

Rainfall for the winter in Galilee now totals 504mm., compared to last winter's total of 656mm.

MOSCOW

(Continued from Page One)

"Proletariat of the World Unite" and "Long Live the Glorious Soviet Communist Party."

In reply to a speech of welcome at Kiev airport, Mr. Macmillan issued one more call for East-West accord to prevent war. He told welcoming Ukrainian officials led by the Soviet Ukrainian Premier, Mr. Peter Kalchenko: "I was glad to hear the words 'peace by negotiation.' These are great words. That is what I seek. Let us have negotiations and then we shall have peace."

That was the theme of Mr. Macmillan's talk on Wednesday night when he replied to Mr. Khrushchev on the latter's blistering rejection of Western Berlin and disarmament proposals the previous day.

The British Prime Minister, speaking informally to Mr. Khrushchev during a ballet intermission and over dinner on Wednesday night, called for negotiations on Berlin. British spokesmen said he was "firm." But Mr. Khrushchev was equally firm, they said.

To all outward appearances, the East-West stalemate was about where it stood when Mr. Macmillan flew into Moscow last Saturday. *(Reuter, UPI)*

FARMING EQUIPMENT
made in U.S.A.,
FOR SALE:
1) ROTO-TILLER, brand new. Tills and cultivates 30 cm. swath. Used by American vegetable growers and nurserymen;
2) LAWN MOWER, "Toro", 3½ h.p., mows 80 cm. swath.
P.O.B.130, Herzliya Gimmel.

Young Intelligent American
Shorthand-Typist
(female)
good, secretarial skills, fluent Hebrew (experienced translator). References furnished.
SEEKS INTERESTING POSITION
preferably Jerusalem.
Please write: No. 28, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

Export Firms Get 'Accredited' Status

TEL AVIV. — Over 80% of the country's industrial export is carried out by 80 firms while 800 exporters account for the other 20%. This was revealed on Thursday at a ceremony marking the granting of Accredited Exporter status to exporters who accounted for more than $100,000 in exports in 1958.

The ceremony, which was held at Beit Sokolow, was attended by the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. P. Sapir; the Assistant Director of the Foreign Trade Division, Mr. Michael Passweg; and the Director of the Export Department, Mr. Eytan Ezrachi.

Of the firms represented at the ceremony, 13 exported over $1m. worth of goods in 1958; eight exported between $500,000 and $1m.; 29 between $200,000 and $500,000; and the rest between $100,000 and $200,000.

Jacob Leschinsky Settles in Israel

TEL AVIV. — The Israel Journalists Association on Thursday held a reception for the noted author and sociologist, Mr. Jacob Leschinsky, who arrived several days ago to settle here.

The reception was addressed by the Chairman of the Association, Mr. Dan Pines, by Mr. Yitzhak Gruenbaum and by the Rector of the Tel Aviv University, Prof. Y. Efrat.

Mr. Leschinsky who will settle with his wife and daughter at Ramat Aviv, told the guests that he hoped to write a history of the Jews in the Ukraine and of Jews in Hitler's Germany. *(Itim)*

J.P.A. Mission Here from Britain

LYDDA AIRPORT. — The first Joint Palestine Appeal study mission from Great Britain, consisting of 36 members, arrived here on Thursday night from London. The group is headed by Mr. Hyam Morrison, Honorary Treasurer of the J.P.A.

The group will stay in the country for 12 days during which it will be received by the President, the Prime Minister and the Chief of Staff. (For names, see "Arrivals")

EFFICIENT
presentable,
highly experienced
HOUSEKEEPER
cooks (also diet), bakes, practical nurse, speaks Hungarian, German, French, Hebrew —
Seeks suitable position.
Please write: No. 4229, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

Lavon Proposes Quiet Campaign

TEL AVIV. — An inter-faction committee has set up on Thursday to prepare recommendations for Histadrut election procedure that would assure a quiet election campaign. It is headed by Mr. Meir Argov (Mapai).

This step was taken after a meeting of five Histadrut factions called by the Histadrut Secretary-General, Mr. Pinhas Lavon, and attended by Mapai, Ahdut Ha'avoda, Mapam, Ha'Oved Hazioni (Progressives), and Religious Workers.

Mr. Lavon presented 13 recommendations aimed at assuring "austerity" in electioneering, and reducing cut-throat rivalry and mudslinging.

Among his proposals are: not to start campaigning before March 15, thus reducing electioneering to about seven weeks; to do without "artistic attractions" as part of the meetings; not to use loudspeakers in the streets; and not to hold public meetings at work places.

Mr. R. Arazi (Mapam) said the Lavon proposals were reasonable. He added a few of his own, including one that the Histadrut organ "Davar," present all factions' platforms in its columns, and another that all factions be enabled to participate in the "Histadrut Corner" on Kol Yisrael.

French Here to Study Technical Progress

A 28-man delegation of French industrialists and engineers arrived last night to study Israel's technological progress and potentialities for further expansion.

The group arrived here under the auspices of Cedimon (Centre of Documentation and Propagation of Overseas Mineralogical and Power-Generating Industries). This is an officially sponsored body for the promotion of new major technical enterprises in underdeveloped countries.

The delegation is especially interested in inspecting Israel's industry, agriculture, and trade union system. Its members will also conduct talks with officials here on the possibilities of the provision of technical assistance for under-developed countries.

Two Taxi Drivers Held For Hitting Policemen

TEL AVIV. — Two taxi drivers who allegedly attacked and injured two policemen who were directing traffic near Dizengoff Circle in Tel Aviv on February 16, were on Thursday brought before Magistrate Y. Treivish on charges of assault.

One of the drivers, Eliahu Zeid, allegedly attacked Patrolman Rami Ovadia when the latter asked him to move his taxi which was obstructing traffic. He was finally subdued when another policeman came to Ovadia's help, but only after he had hit him over the head with a chair.

At this point a second driver, Amram Waknin, pleaded with the two policemen to release his friend. When they refused, he attacked Ovadia with a broken bottle, wounding him in the ear.

Both denied the charges. The trial continues.

SHADMI ACQUITTED

(Continued from Page One)

pleased. Aluf-Mishna Shadmi stood to attention and said: "With all respect for this court I have no feeling of guilt. I feel I carried out what was imposed upon me, and I am sure that every officer in the Defence Forces would have acted in a similar manner in my place."

After the verdict was handed down, the accused was given 15 days to lodge an appeal, but it is not thought likely that he will do so. Judge Kennet's reading of the judgment took exactly one hour.

The trial followed the Kafr Kasim trial held in Jerusalem last year, in which eight border policemen were found guilty of the shooting of 47 villagers at Kafr Kasim village in the Little Triangle on October 29, 1956—the day the Sinai campaign broke out.

In reading the judgment, Judge Kennet stated at the outset that "for some reason the military prosecution chose to charge the accused only with the murder of the 23 menfolk of the village, and not for the death of women and children. It is difficult to understand the reason for this differentiation."

The judgment stated that the court categorically discounted Rav-Seren Shmuel Malinki's version that Aluf-Mishne Shadmi ordered him to order the shooting of villagers returning to Kafr Kasim. It also strongly censured Malinki for his evidence concerning the events of the evening of the tragedy. But neither could the court accept the version of the accused in its entirety.

Malinki's Behaviour

The judgment then analyzed Malinki's behaviour after he was informed of the shootings at Kafr Kasim. If he knew that he was covered by the orders of Shadmi, who was his brigade commander at the time, he had nothing to fear. Accordingly, when he gave orders to cease fire later, he was acting against the instructions he claimed to have received from Shadmi.

Was it possible, the court asked, that he would give orders on his own initiative that might affect military operations in the area if he was not aware that earlier orders he had issued to his subordinates were not proper?

It was also strange that Malinki, at a meeting with his superior officers on the night of the shootings, should have pinned the blame on his subordinate officers, if he had received the order he gave from Shadmi. The court found that Malinki had issued orders that were never given by Shadmi, particularly concerning the shooting of returning villagers.

Concerning the expression "May Allah have mercy on their souls," the judges found that it was made by the accused in reply to a question about how to differentiate between *fedayeen* and villagers who wandered between Army positions. In any case, it did not refer to the villagers returning from the fields. Nor did the court believe that Shadmi told Malinki that "a few should be killed," concerning returning villagers.

Vague Orders

The manner in which orders should have been issued to Malinki were pointed out by the court. "To a person like Malinki one has to give orders in writing, and they have to be clearly defined. They have also to include what is permissible and what is forbidden."

After clearing Shadmi of the murder charge, the court pointed out that only the Chief of Staff or "Army Commander" (appointed by the C-o-S) can issue curfew orders. Sgan-Aluf Mart, the Military Governor, was the appointed "Army Commander" of the area, and he did not give the curfew orders of the day in question.

The offence here was a "purely technical error," Judge Kennet declared. The accused was fined 10 prutot.

Turning to the third charge, the judgment stated that Shadmi had issued orders from which it had been concluded that curfew breakers were to be shot, even killed, and in issuing such orders the accused exceeded his authority.

"However, we wish to point out that no case is known to us of bodily harm being caused to a person, as a direct result of the orders given by the accused that a distinction be made between persons returning to the village and curfew breakers attempting to escape after receiving a warning.

'In Good Faith'

"In giving his orders, Aluf-Mishne Shadmi acted in good faith and in the sincere belief that he was serving the interests of the Defence Forces as he best understood them."

The court pointed out that a curfew breaker was a lawbreaker like anyone else and has to be brought to court. The law states clearly that it is permitted to shoot at a curfew breaker when he tries to escape. It does not permit shooting at a curfew breaker just because he has been seen. Shadmi had thus exceeded his authority in ordering curfew breakers to be shot, merely because they broke the curfew.

The military prosecutor, Sgan-Aluf Moshe David, made no request concerning the type of punishment he thought should be imposed on the two counts. Shadmi was defended by Mr. Y. Salomon.

The court consisted of Aluf-Mishne Kennet (President), Aluf-Mishne Aharon Doron, and Aluf-Mishne David Peri.

APPEAL VERDICT WITHIN A MONTH

The verdict in the appeal of the eight Border Policemen who were sentenced to varying prison terms on charges of murder in the Kafr Kasim tragedy will be handed down within a month. This was announced yesterday by the President of the Appeals Tribunal hearing the case, Supreme Court Justice Landau.

The hearing on the appeal ended yesterday with short summations by counsel for the appellants. *(Itim)*

For Sale
House in Tivon
four large rooms, large front terrace with entrances from three rooms, hall, basement and all other facilities on two dunam plot.
Suitable for boarding house.
Write: No. 4233, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

CITATION
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF HAIFA P.R. 71/59
In the matter of the late Haim Louriá also Chaim Sholem Louriá of Forest Hills, 71-14 Kessel St. deceased on October 22, 1958 at Hillcrest Nursing Home.
Petitioner: Isaac Louriá also Louria of New York, 10 East 35th St., represented by Dr. Saul Lande, Advocate, of 44 Yavne Street, Tel Aviv, and Nahum Heth, Advocate, of 51 Jaffa Street, Haifa.
Let it be known that the Petitioner has applied to this Court for an order declaring the succession of the said deceased.
We hereby summon all persons to appear in this Court within 10 days from the date of publication hereof, and show cause, if any they have, why an order declaring the succession to the said deceased should not be made, otherwise such order will be made as to the Court seems right.
S. RAZI, Registrar
Dated: February 25, 1959.

CITATION
DISTRICT COURT OF HAIFA P.R. 70/59
In the matter of the late Jacob Scharfstein of Haifa, deceased at Montreal on July 8, 1958.
Petitioner: Ernest Sharfstein of Montreal.
Let it be known that the petitioner has applied to this Court for an order declaring the succession of the said deceased.
We hereby summon all persons to appear in this Court within 10 days from the date of publication hereof, and show cause, if any they have, why an order declaring the succession of the said deceased should not be made, otherwise such order will be made as to the Court seems right.
S. RAZI, Registrar
Dated: February 25, 1959.

Cables in Brief

TIDDLER. — The Cambridge University tiddlywinks team, which met Oxford on Thursday, has been insured by Lloyds for £250 a thumb.

TEA. — Britons drank more tea last year than ever before — over ten pounds per capita — according to figures issued by the Ceylon Tea Centre. Ceylon produced a record crop of 403m. pounds of which Britain took 181m. pounds — the highest annual figure for 13 years and enough to make 20,000 million cups.

ANDERSON. — Playwright Maxwell Anderson was admitted to Stamford Hospital, Connecticut, on Thursday, after suffering a stroke at his home. Hospital authorities said Anderson, 70, was unconscious and in a "very serious" condition.

Vandals Wreck East Harlem Synagogue

NEW YORK (INA). — Police reported on Thursday that youthful vandals badly damaged the three-story synagogue of Congregation Beit Hamedrosh in East Harlem the previous day.

Police said that all the windows in the rear section of the building and the skylight had been broken. Inside, valuable chandeliers and most of the electric light bulbs had been smashed, while some benches were wrecked and religious books and scrolls scattered about.

The President of the Congregation, Mr. Abraham Epner, said the torn articles included several valuable handwritten scrolls.

PORTUGUESE SINGER TO PERFORM

HAIFA. — Miss Amalia Rodrigues, the famous Portuguese singer, arrived in the s.s. Theodor Herzl on Thursday. She will give a series of performances during her three-week stay. She is accompanied by two guitarists.

Miss Rodrigues is best known for her Portuguese fado (fate) and Spanish flamenco songs. She has also appeared in several films.

Food and Life Span

HAIFA. — Medical men are agreed that what we eat, and how much, are among the chief determinants of our health and life span. Some foods keep us young, others hasten the advent of old age. Food biologists now compare what the various nations eat, and how it affects their health.

The Chinese, a people known for its worldly wisdom, put into all their meals, whether it's rice or meat, or both, a few drops of soy sauce. Other peoples of Eastern Asia do the same. Why?

Soy sauce is derived from the soya bean which is rich in protein. It also contains certain minerals important for the human organism. In the course of three thousand years and more the Chinese have learnt two things about soy sauce: it makes their daily food taste better; and it helps them keep in good health.

This has not escaped Western observers. Today you can buy soy sauce at any supermarket or good grocery in the U.S., Canada, Brazil, Britain, France, Holland—wherever people like good food. This popularity of Chinese soy sauce in Europe led a Frenchman to observe: "Soy sauce is now as indispensable to a chic dinner as a love scene to a French bestseller."

TELMA soy sauce is worth trying. One word of warning though: Only a few drops at a time, at least to begin with.
(Advt.)

ISRAEL EXPORT INSTITUTE
invites all persons interested in export problems to participate in a
symposium
on Thursday, March 5, 1959, from 10 a.m.—5 p.m. at Beit Sokolow, Tel Aviv.
Lectures by: Messrs. Dr. A.S. Arnon, A. Amital, Dr. J. Breitbart, B. Ostrov, Mr. S. Rabina, Dr. A. Raphaeli, Mr. M. Tsour, Mr. A. Weinberg.
For reservations and further particulars, please apply: 28 Rothschild Blvd., Tel Aviv, or phone 62584.

Direct Sailing to Buenos Aires
s.s. ALASKA
Loading at Haifa Port between March 12-20, 1959.
For particulars and reservations please contact:
MEDITERRANEAN SEAWAYS LTD.
3 BIJYAHU HANAVI ST. PHONE 66151/2
POB 1566 HAIFA CABLES MEDSEA

THE ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE
FALSTAFF
TEL AVIV — TOMORROW, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28
Fredric Mann Auditorium, at 8.30 p.m.
All lower-priced tickets for this performance have been allocated to the Israel Forces.
Tickets available at Mann Auditorium Box Office (Rehov Huberman) and at I.P.O. Offices, 56 Allenby Road, today 10 a.m.-1 p.m. and tomorrow night at the Box Office.
REDUCTION TO SUBSCRIBERS

MARCH 10
is the date for payment of
NATIONAL INSURANCE DUES
for all insured persons other than employed workers. Prompt payment ensures your own as well as your family's rights to National Insurance.

THE JERUSALEM POST

Founded as The Palestine Post in 1932. Published daily, except on Saturday in Jerusalem by The Palestine Post Ltd. Registered at the G.P.O. Copyright of all material reserved, reproduction permitted only by arrangement.

Founder
GERSHON AGRON

Managing Editor
TED R. LURIE

Editorial, Office and Management: Rehov Habavatzelet, Jerusalem. P.O. Box 81. Tel. 4355 (4 lines)
TEL AVIV Bureau: 33 Nahlat Binyamin, P.O.B. 1135. Tel. 64251/2
HAIFA Bureau: 24 Rehov Herzl. P.O.B. 4816. Tel. 4194 (3 lines)
Annual Subscription: IL52.

Friday, February 27, 1959
29 Adar A, 5719. 28 Sha'aban, 1378

GERMANS UPSET BY MOSCOW VISIT

By EDWARD CRANKSHAW

LONDON (OFNS).—MR. Macmillan finds himself in Moscow in the shadow of a new crisis about Berlin. In 1947, only two years after the end of the war in which the German people, doggedly following Hitler, had, for the third time in 70 years, taken it upon themselves to march with fire and sword into the territory of their neighbours burning and laying waste the fields and houses of the people next door—only two years after the end of that war, with Europe still a ruin, the Germans counted for nothing. It did not matter whether Russia and America and France and Britain talked about them or not. But now, evidently, it matters a good deal.

The Government of West Germany, its advisory bodies full of men who held important positions under Hitler, has made deal after deal, always on terms highly favourable to West Germany, with America, with France, and to a lesser extent with Britain. The so-called security of the West has come to depend to a remarkable degree on the German economy and on German goodwill to the Western nations which, so recently, the Germans were doing their level best to crush by naked force.

"Weakest Ally"

The Prime Minister of West Germany had made it quite clear that he is displeased by Mr. Macmillan's visit to Moscow, and Britons are supposed to tremble (some apparently do). Britain — "our weakest ally," as Britain is now known to the Germans—is regarded with disfavour because Macmillan has gone to see for himself how the land really lies in Russia. Is it possible that the Germans would prefer him not to see? Is it possible that they think their best chance is to play off Russia against the rest of us? They have done well by following that line —and the Russians in their crassness have made it easy for them.

Is this ancient history? Perhaps for the very young it is: in which case it is time the very young learnt a little ancient history. For the rest of us it is surely not. Is what happened only 20 years ago really as ancient as all that? And may we not hope that it does not seem as ancient as all that to Mr. Macmillan?

The last thing I want to do is to continue the quarrel with Germany into infinity. But there are times when it should be remembered. And a good time for remembering is when responsible politicians and journalists in the West—in America particularly—start talking about Mr. Macmillan's visit to Mr. Khrushchev in Moscow in terms of Chamberlain's visits to Hitler at Munich and Bad Godesberg.

Macmillan in Moscow is talking to a man thrown up by a dark and unscrupulous regime, which nevertheless has never preached militarism, which pays at least lip service to peace (Hitler did not), and which controls a great people, who are anti-militarist to the core, and have never in all their history sent the world up in flames.

Russian imperialism and Communist expansionism have been, and are, responsible for many evils. But, in the last resort, there is a fundamental difference between a cold war and a war of conquest. It is time we sometimes remembered this, and, at the same time, which nation has been the greatest living specialist in wars of conquest. If the German people refuse to remember this themselves, then it is necessary for others once in a way to remind them.

SHAKESPEARE IN MODERN DRESS

Scene from the opening night of the Habimah production of "The Merchant of Venice." From left to right: Servant to Portia (Tikva Dar), Launcelot Gobbo (Shmuel Segal), Balthasar (Menahem Benyamini), Portia (Shoshana Ravid) and Nerissa (Ada Tal).

Magnificent Production of 'Merchant'

Habimah presents: "The Merchant of Venice," by William Shakespeare. Hebrew: Shimon Halkin. Direction: Tyrone Guthrie. Decor: Tania Moyseivitz. Music: Gari Bertini.

"THE Merchant of Venice" as directed by Tyrone Guthrie, is one of the most magnificent productions ever seen on the Hebrew stage. Mr. Guthrie has taken full advantage of the opportunities offered in Shakespeare's beautifully contrived play, where tragedy is carefully balanced by comedy, humour by seriousness, romance by commerce and lyric poetry by crude witticism. Every detail is perfectly worked out. Every incident and character dovetails smoothly and effortlessly into the other. The settings, costuming, lighting and movement are everything they should be. But the very fact that one is constantly aware of these perfections is in itself a flaw. There is rarely a moment when you identify yourself with the characters, their pains, their joys, their loves and hates. Aesthetically the production moves, but emotionally we remained completely detached.

Mr. Guthrie has taken pains to point out that "The Merchant of Venice" is not chiefly the story of Shylock. It is Portia's story, her beauty, her wit, her wisdom and her love. The Merchant is the generous and noble Antonio and the hero is the gallant Bassanio. And yet it is Shylock who emerges head and shoulders above the others and makes them seem pale and insignificant by contrast. In all of the libraries devoted to Shakespeare the commentators rarely fail to point out that it was remarkable for him to have had the courage to make Shylock a figure of such heroic proportions. In those days the Jews were considered something less than human and still Shakespeare makes his Jew a man of justice and honour, who resorts to cruelty and revenge only after he has been robbed of his only daughter and a goodly portion of his wealth.

"The Merchant of Venice" in modern dress does not lose any of its flavour. It rather gains by the innovation. By giving the men clothes that we understand Mr. Guthrie has been able to emphasize his undoubted bias in favour of Shylock. The Venetian gentlemen are dandified and foppish while the money lender wears the type of clothes that a well-behaved British Jew wears to the synagogue on the Sabbath.

Portia Central Figure

In the Habimah production Portia really does emerge as the central figure and Shoshana Ravid emerges as an actress of stature. She is almost everything that Portia should be — beautiful, clever, tender and loving. In addition to all of these virtues she took great pains with her lines. Miss Ravid's voice is not rich or full, but it is clear and flexible. She reads her lines very intelligently, so that nothing of their beauty is lost.

Aaron Meskin's Shylock is a man of superb dignity. Probably more than any actor before him, he dwarfs the nobles and gentlemen, making them seem petty and insignificant beside him. His pain and his hurt at the loss of Jessica, her betrayal of her faith and her father, is truly poignant and almost justifies his subsequent behaviour. The complete absence of any of the usual silliness in the courtroom scene was a relief. Finally when Shylock is stripped of everything of value and is told that he must even forfeit his faith, one cannot believe that this stricken but proud man will live after he leaves his tormentors. All of this Meskin conveys. However, for those who are not familiar with the lines he is saying, about half of them are completely lost.

It is interesting that Antonio the merchant is the only character who loses by wearing a well-cut business suit rather than the costume of a Venetian gentleman of a more romantic age. Raphael Klatzkin plays Antonio in a subdued key as befitted a generous and self-sacrificing gentleman. He does the court room scene exceptionally well. Yehuda Ephroni is an acceptable Bassanio who moves with ease and does his love scenes with flair.

Amongst the highlights and delights of the production are the scenes in which Portia's suitors are tested with the caskets. The music and the rhythm with which the servants set up the brocaded draperies which announce the advent of the suitors and the fanfare which brings them on are the sort of stage business which only an exceptional director could dream up. Nahum Buchman's interpretation of the Moroccan Prince is truly marvellous. He makes him a figure of high comedy, gorgeously dressed and completely primitive with the breath of the desert in his every action. Avraham Ninio is almost as good as the Prince of Arragon. He makes of the prince a super-fastidious, fatuous caricature of inbred royalty.

Minor Roles Good

Most of the minor roles are well played. Ada Tal is good as Nerissa as is Itshak Barchet as the boisterous Gratiano. Shlomo Bar-Shavit as Lorenzo reads his lines exceptionally well. Ilana Kuper does not do much for the disloyal Jessica. Shmuel Segal is entirely in his element as the clowning Launcelot Gobbo. David Vardi seems just right as Old Gobbo. Selerio and Solanio are played satisfactorily by Arai Kutai and Baruch David. Menahem Binyamini plays Balthasar, Haim Amitai is Tubal, Israel Rubenchik appears in three roles and is particularly amusing as the court-room scribe.

The set by Tania Moyseivitz is remarkable not only for its beauty but for the flexibility with which it can be transferred from street scene to interior, always heightening the illusion and the effect of each scene. The translation by Shimon Halkin is a scholarly and poetic one, which was originally used by Habimah some 20 years ago when they first played the "Merchant of Venice."

Theatre Notes
By
Ida B. Davidowitz

Ohel Improves with British Director

Ohel Presents "Five Finger Exercise" by Peter Shaffer. Hebrew: Yair Burla. Direction: John Moody. Design: Richard Negri.

UNDER the direction of John Moody of the Bristol Old Vic, Ohel has made a valiant effort to pull itself up by its boot-straps and present some theatre worthy of the name.

"Five Finger Exercise" by Peter Shaffer is a current hit in London. The story deals with the Harrington family — mother, father, son and daughter — and a German tutor who is living with the family while waiting for British Citizenship. Stanley, the father, is a self-made man who, if he does not actually worship his Maker, despises people who are different from himself. Louise, the mother, is a pretentious and silly woman who adores and spoils her son, is mildly fond of her daughter and dislikes her husband. Clive, the 19-year old son, is at Cambridge; he is at odds with his father, alternatively adores and despises his mother and generally seems headed in the wrong direction. Pamela, the daughter, is the only attractive member of the family. She loves them all and seems to see things through her 14-year old eyes with a clarity completely absent in the others.

False Paradise

Into this mixed up household comes Walter Langer, an ex-German who thinks he has found a little bit of heaven. He loves England and he loves the Harringtons because they have given him a home and treat him pleasantly. Inevitably he is drawn into their problems. The unhappy Clive, babied by the mother, misunderstood by the father, appeals to Langer to befriend and help him. The frustrated Louise makes an abortive attempt to seduce the young man. Walter had thought that he had found a haven from the terrible past in which his father, a Nazi, had been responsible for his mother's death. When Harrington calls him a Nazi and Louise turns upon him in her humiliation, there seems but one way out — suicide.

The play poses some interesting family problems, but the people in it are just a shade too black-and-white. The problems of the German are the most absorbing, but they are made subsidiary to the adolescent carryings-on of the son, who constantly harps upon the fact that he is unhappy.

Tried too Hard

Mr. Moody has done a great deal for the cast and their effort to turn out a good performance is actually felt. They tried just a little too hard to act like a typical British family. Actually the Harringtons' troubles do not stem from their Britishness, but rather from the personality conflicts, and could occur anywhere.

Yehuda Gabbai is entirely acceptable as the boorish, well-intentioned father. Nehama Davidith is less so as Louise. She seems unrelaxed and uncomfortable in the role. Ilan Blauweis works very hard to put across the part of the complex-ridden Clive. His personal appearance is in his favour, but he does not quite make the grade. Rina Paz is completely charming and at home as Pamela. The stiffness of Raphael Shacher as Walter is probably a deliberate attempt to emulate German formality, but it makes him a little too stuffy.

The setting by Richard Negri was ingenious and properly *nouveaux riche*, but it was certainly not attractive.

Haifa Committee Bows Out

Cooperative Society Hands Over Property to Municipality

By YAACOV ARDON

IN the conference room of Haifa's Talpiot Market Building last week, about 50 members of the 60-odd man Hadar Hacarmel Committee, Cooperative Society Limited, sat down to their last meeting, their chests swelled by a sense of civic virtue and accomplishment. Point 7 of their agenda was: "Approval of the Agreement with Haifa Municipality on the Transfer to it of the Society's Assets." Point 8: "Liquidation of the Society." After several years of preparation and patient negotiation with the City Fathers eager to pluck the plum, the adoption of both resolutions by a unanimous vote was a ceremonious formality.

The Municipal Corporation of Haifa has now become the owner of the Hadar Hacarmel population's valuable properties: a water distribution network, storage reservoirs, pumping stations, public gardens, buildings, a variety of cultural and educational institutions and real estate — too much to list in detail and worth, at replacement value, millions of pounds. The property was gradually acquired and developed by the Committee from 1921 onwards, when the first Jewish residents settled on the slope of Mt. Carmel.

In return for the transfer of their assets, the Hadar Hacarmel residents are to receive from the Municipality a "Beit Am" — a public assembly hall with a library and other cultural facilities, which was a condition of self-liquidation. The hall is already under construction as part of a complex which includes the Haganah Memorial Centre and a City Theatre to open at the end of this year.

First Local Authority

The Hadar Hacarmel Committee was Jewish Haifa's first local authority from which the early residents learned modern administration and developed civic consciousness. It represented all parties, labour, liberal and religious, and cooperation between them set a high standard of civic maturity. Until 1948 Haifa was a mixed city in which Jews and Arabs lived side by side. For two decades the Jews were outnumbered and obtained next to no satisfaction of their specific needs and interests from City Hall. For all the public services beyond those which the Municipality provided in strict equality according to the needs of the community with the lowest requirements, the Jewish population had to fend, and pay, for itself. The role was filled for the bulk of the population by the Hadar Hacarmel Committee.

The Cooperative Society started off in 1921 with an area of less than 400 dunams and a population of 200. When it wound up last week, it exercised formal control over 5,000 dunams with a population of some 65,000, to which, in 1958, it sold almost 3,000,000 cu.m of water. In the 38 years of its existence the number of houses rose from 30 to 1,762. It laid out public gardens, built streets, a housing project for newcomers, schools, kindergartens, a yeshiva, the Magen David Adom station, set up the Volunteer Fire Brigade, day nurseries, the Dounia Weizmann Conservatoire of Music, and the Talpiot Market.

Poor Planning

The Hadar Hacarmel district is disappointing from the architectural point of view. This is hardly the fault of the Committee, deprived as it was of the necessary legal and coercive powers. The standard of town-planning was poor. The district is today beset by traffic problems and a shortage of space for public needs. The quarter is congested, its streets too narrow for the flow of modern traffic, made more difficult by the steepness of the hillside on which it is set. The Tenants Protection Law, which freezes rents and discourages houseowners from spending any money on maintenance, has contributed to the unsightliness.

The Committee's best legacy is probably its spirit of civic responsibility and co-operation in public affairs surmounting party boundaries. It is a spirit worth preserving.

Readers' Letters

JEW OR GREEK?

In reaction to The Jerusalem Post's report of Robert Graves' remarks claiming that Shaul of Tarsus (called Paul) was not a Jew, we printed a letter from Paul himself (on February 6) which reasserted his claim to Jewishness, and which reached us through the courtesy of one of his disciples. In response to that Pauline Epistle, we have received the following letter from the representative of the opposite point of view, who recently visited Israel. Ed.

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I am surprised that you printed a letter from the well-known criminal Shaul of Tarsus on the subject of his alleged Israelite descent: in which he offers no evidence but his own heretical Letter to the Romans. Shaul is stated by his own biographer, in "Acts of the Apostles," to have been accessory to the murder of an Alexandrian Jew named Stephen; and to have further refused to stand trial, on a capital charge of profaning the Temple Courts, before the Jewish Supreme Court at Jerusalem. Instead he retreated to Caesarea and here appealed to the Emperor, knowing that the prosecution could not and would not plead at that unholy tribunal. The Ebionites describe him as of Greek parentage on both sides, and he himself writes: "When with Jews I became as a Jew" — which is hardly what a real Jew would say.

There is no statute of limitations for murder, so if Shaul can be traced, the police should arrest him, halo and all.

Yours, etc.
SIMON THE TANNA
Tel Aviv-Jaffa.

FINDING JOBS FOR PROFESSIONALS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — With the current influx of immigrants from Rumania making headlines in all our newspapers, isn't it time for the competent authorities to establish, on a professional basis, an agency to aid in the placing of new professional immigrants? Such an agency, representing the Government, Histadrut and the various professional bodies, e.g., the Medical Association, could do much to aid these newcomers in finding proper employment.

This is not meant as criticism of PATWA *per se*, but rather as criticism of those who have attempted to solve the problem by passing it on to PATWA, which has never been equipped to deal with it. Set up originally as part of the Jewish Agency's Youth and Hehalutz Department, PATWA's purpose was—and is — to help professionals in the Anglo-Saxon countries prepare for proper jobs prior to *aliya* and to find work after *aliya*. Staffed mostly by ex-Zionist youth leaders from England and America. PATWA has proven, more than anything else, that a Zionist youth background does not necessarily prepare someone to be a competent vocational counsellor and that Zionist platitudes are not a sufficient substitute for competence.

Two years ago, during the height of the Polish and Hungarian *aliya*, I remember entering the PATWA office and seeing Hungarian newcomers to our country, confronted with all the problems that re-settlement entails, struggling over PATWA application forms, in English. While PATWA may be good enough for the English and Americans, who can return to the Diaspora if they fail to find suitable jobs, a capable agency should be set up for the less fortunate newcomers from countries of persecution.

Yours, etc.
Z. S.
(Name and Address Supplied)
Afikim, February 7.

PATWA Replies

I am afraid your correspondent is misinformed as to the purpose and function of PATWA and paints a grossly distorted picture. Since its incorporation into the Jewish Agency's Youth and Hehalutz Department in 1949, PATWA's function has always been the placement of newcomer professionals, irrespective of country of origin.

His allegation that non-English speaking immigrants have to fill in application forms in English completely lacks foundation. In all cases these forms are completed by the interviewer. Similarly, the statement that PATWA is staffed mostly by ex-Zionist youth leaders from England and America is untrue. With the increase, in recent years, of immigration of professionals from East European and French-speaking countries, trained personnel counsellors, themselves hailing from these countries and able to speak to the newcomers in their own languages, were added to the staff.

The inference of incompetence is best refuted by the results of our work. During the years 1957-1958 PATWA in Israel handled 2,302 newcomers — many from Eastern Europe — and was successful in placing 1,923 of them in professional employment, a large proportion of the remainder finding work with the aid of relatives and friends.

ARIE HAUBLICH
Assistant Director, PATWA Office for Professional Workers
Jerusalem, February 17.

BOUQUET

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — *The Jerusalem Post* reaches me in the incredibly short time of two days and contains news items which the local press carries days later. It is a pleasure to read your excellent paper, which I find of the highest journalistic and literary standard in every aspect.

The Jerusalem Post circulates among my many Jewish and non-Jewish friends here and everybody is as delighted as I!

Yours, etc.
MAX COHN
Baden-Baden, Germany
February 13.

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

Rumanian Announcement Could Lead to Further Aliya

IT matters little, writes Ma'ariv, that the Rumanian statement came in response to Arab protests, but we should accept Bucharest's "humanitarian" explanation at face value: it would be folly to expect the Rumanian People's Democracy to permit the Jews to leave on Zionist grounds. What concerns us most, now that the Arabs have been as much as told that "Jewish emigration from Rumania is Rumania's affair alone," is whether this humanitarian trend will continue and whether its lead will prove a cue for the other countries of the bloc.

Yediot Aharonot is inclined to give credence to the London "Observer" report that Jews in the Baltic countries will also be permitted to emigrate to Israel. After analyzing Rumania's humanitarian approach to the problem, the paper feels that the first, and most difficult, step has been taken, and for that reason this year's emigration may be larger than expected.

Haboker (General Zionist) holds that the charges levelled against Israel in the Rumanian statement explaining why the ban on emigration has been lifted, call for an answer and if Bucharest has any claims about sabotaging relations between one country and another, it should surely apply to Egypt which is trying to obstruct its humanitarian move in every possible way. Perhaps now that Rumania has expressed her admiration for the U.A.R — the violent spirits in Cairo may be assuaged. **Hamodia** (World Aguda) finds it distressing that the rescue of Jews should be made the subject of political strife and avers that the clamorous publicity we have given the matter is not altogether to be absolved of blame.

Hatzofe (National Religious) writes that Israel wants friendship with all nations and has no reason to antagonize anyone, especially those countries with large Jewish populations, and expresses the hope that Rumania will not be taken in by Arab incitement and slander but will continue its humanitarian course.

Herut cautions against ignoring the potential danger of the Afro-Asian Secretariat, which, though not an official body, has presumed to protest to Rumania against emigration. We must not be content with simply setting up trade relations with these peoples but must organize our efforts on an international scale, so as to guide them in the right direction, counter to Nasser's designs. The Secretariat's challenge should not be ignored.

What has Nasser to do with neutralism, asks **Davar** (Histadrut) in connection with Marshal Tito's visit to Egypt. If neutralism means political extortion from both blocs, Nasser may be considered an outstanding exponent of that approach. While we do not suspect the Marshal of identifying himself with Nasser's anti-Israel incitement, the very fact that he sat on the platform while the dictator fulminated will be interpreted, at least in Egypt, as identity with such views. It is a pity that Tito did not find an opportunity to clarify the matter.

The very fact that the UAR chief found it necessary to highlight the unity celebrations with a display of strength, writes **Al Hamishmar** (Mapam), is evidence enough that he has nothing to show in other, constructive, fields, and that his failure to give his people something to hope for must be obscured with diatribes against Israel. What is strange is that those quarters who see in Nasser the neutralist and peace lover *par excellence* do not seem to have ears to hear his persistent sabre rattling.

ELI **By Meir**

"Eli says we Treasury officials can't understand why the Arabs don't want more Jews to come to Israel!"

IN MEMORIAM: SAM VAN PERLSTEIN

Tribute to a Zionist

THE rather hackneyed phrase "ardent Zionist" is certainly inadequate to describe Sam van Perlstein who passed away at the age of 74 at Blaricum (Holland) on February 14. A man who 30 years ago established a branch of his Amsterdam trading company in Tel Aviv merits the title of "an exceptional Zionist."

Apart from participating in many industrial enterprises in this country, Mr. Van Peristein set up special scholarship funds for young Israelis. He contributed generously to the loan fund of the Irgun Olei Holland and his wife will be remembered for her sterling work in assisting orphaned children to reach Palestine after the war.

On his visits to this country Mr. Van Peristein found time to relax and read the many books he had purchased but had been unable to read in Holland. He would spend time in the main cities, but Nahariya was his favourite spot. Several years ago he purchased a plot of land with the intention of building a house in which to spend his last years. Alas, he was denied this wish before Israel could be enriched by this fascinating but humble personality.

A.D.

The Jewish Chronicle
February 27
BRITISH JEWRY'S AID TO ISRAEL
On Sale Everywhere

THE CITRUS MARKETING BOARD
89 Derech Haifa, Tel Aviv

DON'T PAY MORE

The Citrus Marketing Board hereby announces that the wholesale and retail prices have been fixed by the Controller of Foodstuffs, as follows:

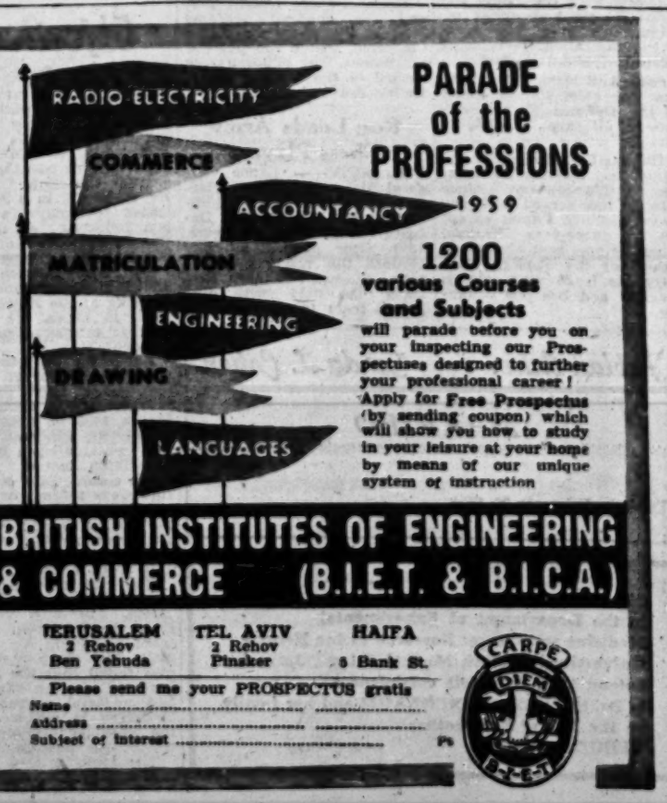
Shamuti	125 pr. p. kg.	175 pr. p. kg.
Grapefruit	160 pr. p. kg.	210 pr. p. kg.
Lemons	250 pr. p. kg.	325 pr. p. kg.

The following price increases are permitted:
10 pruta p. kg. in Jerusalem and surroundings, South of Migdal Gad, the Negev, the Afula and Tiberias areas, Upper, Lower and Western Galilee.
5 pruta p. kg. in Haifa.

THE CITRUS MARKETING BOARD

MOTHERS PARADE
NOW MARCHING THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY
KANSHIL-POLIO VOLUNTEERS
will bring you a cardboard coin collector for twenty 100 Pruta Coins.
Start on March 1 and slip a 100 pruta coin in every day during the March of Dimes Campaign.
Help rehabilitate Polio sufferers.
Fight Polio — Join the March of Dimes.
מצעד הפרוטות
The March of Dimes

IDEAL WINTER VACATION AT EILAT



PARADE of the PROFESSIONS 1959
1200 various Courses and Subjects
will parade before you on your inspecting our Prospectuses designed to further your professional career!
Apply for Free Prospectus (by sending coupon) which will show you how to study in your leisure at your home by means of our unique system of instruction

BRITISH INSTITUTES OF ENGINEERING & COMMERCE (B.I.E.T. & B.I.C.A.)

JERUSALEM	TEL AVIV	HAIFA
2 Rehov Ben Yehuda	2 Rehov Pinsker	6 Bank St.

Please send me your PROSPECTUS gratis
Name .....
Address .....
Subject of Interest .....
Ps
CARPE DIEM B-I-E-T

Cold Wave

AFTER two brief days of sunshine, a new cold wave hit Israel, blanketing much of the country with snow and ice that stopped urban and inter-urban traffic.

On Saturday and Sunday thousands of Tel Avivians came out to enjoy the spring-like sunshine, sitting in sidewalk cafes and strolling along the boulevards. Women donned their bright spring dresses. But on Monday the barometer plunged again, heralding snow on Tuesday which even reached the southern Negev. Several Galilee settlements were cut off and the highway to Jerusalem became so slippery that all traffic between the capital and the coast came to a standstill. Shortly afterward buses ceased running in Jerusalem itself and many cars and taxis were stalled in the city. Fortunately, most people drove carefully, and only three cases of minor injury were reported.

Maximum temperatures dropped in Tel Aviv from 16 to 12 degrees and in Jerusalem from 10 to 3. In the Negev a flock of over 200 sheep belonging to a Beduin tribe froze to death overnight, and wadis quicky filled up with angry torrents.

While the country took stock of storm damage, Jerusalem's children made the most of the unseasonable weather.
Photo by Schlesinger

SNOW STORMS HIT the northern and central parts of the country, cutting off Jerusalem and several settlements in Galilee from the coastal plain.

ALMOST TWO HUNDRED MILLION POUNDS were added to the draft budget to finance immigration.

"AUSTERITY ELECTION CAMPAIGN" was proposed to all political parties by the Secretary-General of the Histadrut, Mr. Pinhas Lavon.

TOURISTS WILL GET A 20 PER CENT PREMIUM on foreign currency exchanged in Israel.

ISRAEL DECIDED TO RETURN to the Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission.

CHIEF RABBI NISSIM OBJECTED TO THE COMPROMISE proposal on the registration of children, made by the Minister for Religious Affairs.

Drafting Budget

WHEN the draft of the 1959/60 budget was tabled in the Knesset three weeks ago its estimates totalled IL1,336m. By then, however, it was already clear that this figure would have to be increased considerably to provide for the increased expenditures required to absorb the new mass immigration from Eastern Europe.

Increasing budget estimates while they are still being debated in the Knesset are not a new departure. Last year the original estimates totalled IL1,163m., but by the time the budget was finally approved it stood at IL1,196m. However, this time the increase was much larger: the figure was raised after each session devoted to discussing absorption needs, and when Finance Minister Levi Eshkol finally presented the supplementary budget to the Knesset this week it amounted to IL192m. Income is expected to reach IL185m., the difference of IL7m. to be met from price equalization funds.

It is anticipated that the IL185m. will be obtained from increased receipts from the Jewish Agency (which participates in financing the housing of the new immigrants, and in whose name the voluntary Immigration Loan was issued), from increased Development Bond sales, from Government bonds floated locally; IL20m. is expected in the form of a U.S. drought relief grant, IL40m. from a compulsory immigration loan which is expected to be approved by the Cabinet finally on Sunday, and IL35m. from higher indirect taxes.

To obtain this last amount, the Ministerial Economic Committee earlier this week approved a 10-50 per cent increase in excise, customs and purchase tax on more than 80 items ranging from buttons, sugar and coffee to plate glass, newsprint, building materials and elevators.

No exact comparison of the distribution of the additional budget with the originally planned figures is possible, since some items were originally not included at all (e.g. IL20m. for drought relief), while for others no detailed comparative breakdown was given. For example, IL35m. of the additional budget will be used to finance increased public services, which are included in the estimates of the various Ministries: IL20m. are earmarked for expanding industries and for new settlements. The former item was originally allocated IL55m., while the latter was included in the IL109m. slated for agricultural development.

Election Budget

THOUGH the Knesset elections are still more than six months away, the political parties have begun to establish the core of their campaign staffs and have begun mapping out their general approach to the electorate. Not the least important part of these preparations is obtaining and allocating the money needed for the campaign.

The parties are understandably reluctant to say exactly how much they intend to spend on the elections. Mapai say only that they wish to spend as little as possible, and that they have already decided to use no paid entertainers at election meetings, an item which ran into large sums at the last elections. They say that suggested figures, which range around IL3m., are "exaggerated." Other estimates that have been made known up to now would appear to be on the low side. On the other hand, several of the fund-raising campaigns are well under way and have set themselves high targets. Mapam, for instance, are expected to make an all-out effort to re-establish themselves this year, and they are launching campaigns both abroad and at home whose combined targets are in the neighbourhood of IL2½m., yet the only figure for intended expenditure that has been published is IL1.2m. Much the same applies to Herut, who are trying to raise IL1½m. in Israel — apart from campaigns abroad — but say that they intend to spend only half a million pounds. The National Religious party are believed already to have mobilized the first million for this purpose; and Agudat Yisrael and Poalei Agudat Yisrael are to hold a combined campaign in the U.S. which they hope will net them another million.

Quite a number of people have begun to wonder whether such unproductive spending is really warranted when all resources are being mobilized for the absorption of newcomers. These doubts are apparently shared by Histadrut Secretary-General Pinhas Lavon, who this week called for an agreement between all parties for a minimum "austerity campaign budget." By the end of the week no party had yet endorsed Mr. Lavon's appeal.

Sick Budget

AS various public institutions began adopting their new budgets, they, too, had to make last-minute additions to provide for higher expenditure necessitated by immigration.

Kupat Holim, the Histadrut Sick Fund, had prepared its IL106m. budget in anticipation of a considerably increased demand for health services. However, it was forced to add a special IL3m. "Immigration Budget." Kupat Holim expects that about 80,000 of the 100,000 new immigrants expected within the coming fiscal year will become members. It also plans to employ 360 of these new immigrants, including 80 doctors.

While everybody was discussing immigration, the Ministry of the Interior allocated the Hebrew University IL15,000 for a sociological study of the causes of emigration from Israel. It was estimated that in the past ten years about 100,000 people left Israel to take up permanent residence abroad. While some of these were old-timers who came before the establishment of the State, the majority were more recent immigrants.

Tourist Premium

IN 1957, more than 44,000 tourists visited Israel, spending about $5.5m. (apart from ship and plane tickets). In 1958, the Tenth Anniversary henceforth tourists will receive a straight 20 per cent premium on all foreign currency exchanged in Israel regardless of how they spend the money here or the type of goods they buy. The 20 per cent discount on purchases will, of course, be abolished.

While surveys showed that there were complaints from tourists against taxi-drivers, high prices and unsanitary conditions in some hotels and restaurants (in that order), the overwhelming majority of visitors enjoyed their stay in Israel.

Shadmi Not Guilty

ANOTHER chapter in the tragic Kafr Kassem affair came to an end when a military court cleared Aluf Mishne Issachar Shadmi of responsibility for the murder of 47 Arab villagers on the eve of the Sinai Campaign. The court, however, found Shadmi — who was the Commander of the battalion in the Kafr Kassem area — guilty of exceeding his authority when he issued the curfew order which led to the tragic events, imposed a token fine and administered a reprimand.

Aluf-Mishne Shadmi was the superior officer of Rav-Seren Shmuel Malinki who commanded the Border Police patrol which on October 28, 1956, implementing the curfew order, shot and killed the Arab villagers. In October 1958, after a two-year long trial, imposing long-term sentences on eight of the 11 members of the patrol, whom he found guilty of "deliberate murder," presiding military Judge Dr. Benjamin Halevi placed much of the blame on Aluf-Mishne Shadmi (who had not been on trial), and termed Shadmi's curfew order "plainly illegal." Shortly afterward, the Chief Military Prosecutor formally charged Aluf-Mishne Shadmi with responsibility for the murder of the men among the victims. This time the court moved faster and delivered its verdict within three months.

Identity Alternative

IN June last year the National Religious Party suddenly quitted the Government coalition over the definition of "who is a Jew." The dispute arose in connection with the issuing of new identity cards, when the Cabinet decided that anybody making a *bona fide* declaration that he was a Jew and was not a member of any other religion, would be registered as a Jew. The Religious Party claimed that this runs counter to age-old *halacha* laws which lay down rigid definitions on the subject.

After protracted negotiations, an agreement was almost reached on a definition acceptable to all concerned, when suddenly the Religious Party broke off the discussions. Consequently, Prime Minister Ben-Gurion, who has a working majority in the Knesset even without the votes of the Religious Party, distributed the vacated portfolios among the Cabinet members of the remaining coalition parties. The Religious Affairs portfolio, however, went to Tel Aviv's Sephardic Chief Rabbi Ya'akov Toledano, who has no party affiliation.

Taking up his new office last December, Rabbi Toledano promised to work for a solution to the registration dispute. This week he presented his plan, under which no religious affiliation would be registered for children under 18 whose mothers were not Jewish, but instead the respective religion of each child's father and mother would be noted.

Immediately after this proposal was published, the office of Chief Rabbi Nissim stated that the plan could not be accepted. Correspondents were told to attribute the rejection not to Chief Rabbi Nissim personally, but to "the Chief Rabbi's Office," giving the impression that it represents the view of the Chief Rabbinate. In fact, however, the Chief Rabbinate Council is composed of eight members who have not yet discussed the proposal formally and at least some of whom were reported privately to be in favour of the suggested compromise.

The Middle East Scene

By Amnon Kartur

NASSER ON DEMOCRACY

IN his various pronouncements on the Egyptian Revolution, Colonel Nasser has tried to make a two-fold point — that the movement which culminated in the July 1952 coup had deeper causes than is generally attributed to it, and that the officers' revolution has an ideology all its own. In his much-quoted book, "The Philosophy of the Revolution," Nasser sought to explain these points with varying degrees of success. "I dare say," he wrote, "that the July 23 Revolution was not the result of the war in Palestine, nor was it caused by the defective armaments which cost the lives of so many soldiers and officers, nor by the electoral crisis in the Officers' Club. Those are but the factors that hastened its maturity."

Nasser goes on to trace the causes to a much earlier date. Some people regard July 23, 1952, as the starting point of our Revolution. But in truth July 23 was only the last phase of the Revolution. It really began on July 11, 1882, when the peaceful city of Alexandria was subjected to bombardment by the British aggressors. The hateful occupation followed. Egypt revolted. But on that occasion the Revolution did not attain its objectives. The July 23 Revolution was the realisation of a dream cherished by the people since the beginning of the last century; to govern themselves and become the masters of their own destiny."

So much for the deeper historical roots of the revolution. Nasser is much less at home in the sphere of ideology. He uses a mixture of Marxian, Fascist and Liberal terminology from which no clear picture of the nature of his movement can be obtained. He claims that power "must pass out of the hands of the masters into those of the slaves," yet he maintains that the true representative of the people is the army, because the army is "of the people and for the people," and must be entrusted with the destiny of the nation.

To celebrate the opening of an Afro-Asian Youth Conference in Cairo, cadets from the capital's military academy staged a parade and demonstration. Also in the show were units from Yemen, Iraq, Lebanon, Sudan, Jordan and Algeria. Picture shows Nasser watching the parade. On his left is Sayes Dine Hussein (U.A.R. Minister of Education); on his right Sayed Hurani (Vice-President).
Express Photo

Free Constitution

On the other hand, however, Nasser continually affirms his attachment to democracy and promises to return to a free and liberal constitution. "I believe in true democracy," he said in June 1953, "because I believe that the people has a right to its own choice in whatever concerns its existence." Yet it is the army that has the right to choose a government for the people to govern on their behalf. This collection of confused and contradictory thinking constitutes Nasser's ideology.

When it became time to translate some of these ideas into action, and when the promulgation of the new Constitution could not be delayed further, it became evident that Nasser's system of government was to be far less than what is usually understood by "democratic." There were to be no political parties, the freedom of the voter was severely curtailed, and many categories of people were banned from participating in the election of the promised National Assembly, whose members were to be virtually appointed by a body called the National Union. The purpose of this Union, presided over by the President himself, was stated as being "to guard the implementation of the aims of the revolution."

Nasser's ban on political parties first encountered opposition when the Communists in Syria refused to dissolve their organization following the merger with Egypt. At the outset their opposition was almost inaudible. More recently, however, with encouragement from Iraq and exploiting growing discontent inside Syria, they have been more outspoken, demanding the democratic freedoms, including the right to form political parties. The influential Iraqi Communist Party, as well as a good section of the politically conscious in Baghdad, have been advancing identical views, making dark references to "authoritarianism," denial of liberties, and even suppression of the "liberated" Arab nationalist movement.

It is therefore of some importance that Colonel Nasser should have chosen this moment to produce a second pamphlet — *Thawratuna el-Ijtima'iyya* (Our Social Revolution), Ikhtarna Laka Series No. 66, Cairo, 1959 — and that the Cairo press should be making a fuss about it. The pamphlet is nothing but a collection of addresses delivered by Nasser at the annual conferences of the Egyptian Cooperative Movement, and perforce deals mainly with the economic and social aspects of the country's life. Yet the Egyptian press has devoted pages to discussing what Nasser has written about the National Union and its new conception of Democracy. They claim that university professors are now busy analyzing the book's "far-reaching findings" in political science.

Parties' Disadvantages

One such professor deals in "El-Gomhouriyya" with the book's "foundations, principles, rules and philosophies." Dr. Othman Khalil Othman, in one of a series of articles, states that "the concept of real democracy, free from all artificial disguise, has changed.... Democracy is no longer confined to the political sphere, granting the people their political rights in any form and under any circumstances... it has acquired another conception — social democracy — which seeks, together with political democracy, to realize the welfare of society..." Professor Othman then lists the advantages of political parties, but hastens to set out their disadvantages which seem to outweigh the former by far. Political parties, he points out, encourage division and disunity, which may threaten the nation's very existence. They make for weak and unstable governments, and they tend to turn the democratic system into "empty democracy" — when the majority party concentrates all power in the hands of its leader, and when government becomes democratic in name but authoritarian in fact.

The Professor reverently quotes entire pages of the pamphlet. Here is a typical passage translated literally:

> The Fatherland is all over the past, the present and the future, because society is merely a number of interactions between the past and the present, and since this interaction (sic!) decides the future of society.

Then comes the following rather novel definition of liberty:

> Liberty is not that which used to be depicted to us — a liberty consisting of counterfeit parliaments representing a minority ruling the majority... The people did not like the freedom which "they" used to advocate...

As for democracy, he quotes:

> Democracy is not (mere) words. It is not (mere) parties. We had parties and we had a Western democracy which they used to imitate blindly... We had a parliament... and a Speech from the Throne...
>
> Democratic society does not mean a society with political parties which contact foreign Powers... We know how the British Ambassador used to contact some parties...

After giving a typical colourful account of the conduct of political parties in the past, Nasser turns to the future—to the National Union, which Professor Othman claims can realise the new conception of democracy as defined above. Nasser quotes the definition of the National Union given by the Constitution and goes on to say:

> This is what the Constitution said about the National Union. It did not say that (the Union) is formed for purposes of expeditation, opportunism or the consolidation of reaction... The National Union is our way of filling this vacuum (created) after we destroyed the parties of reaction and obliterated opportunism... The National Union is a national front bringing together all the members of this nation — with the exception of reactionaries, opportunists and the supporters of Imperialism.

Nasser's new book is obviously directed chiefly at the criticism of his authoritarian methods which have been growing in certain quarters in Syria and Iraq. That he should feel the need to produce this defence of his position offers an added proof of the seriousness of the Iraqi challenge. There are indications, even, that the rival ideology which Baghdad is advancing, and which happens to be in line with the current Arab Communist thesis, is carrying more weight with the Arab intelligentsia. The educated Arab seems no longer impressed by such a passage as the following one which occurs in the last of the addresses collected in Nasser's new pamphlet, and which he delivered in November 1958:

> We have agreed to be the bridge over which coming generations in our countries will pass into a world better than ours... And, if we were to take a thorough look, we would feel that we, in truth, have an appointment with Destiny...

Report from Morocco [VI]

By Maurice Carr

Judaeo-Arab Touchstone

IN principle, the Jews of Morocco are entitled to all human rights. King Mohammed V has said so repeatedly in his speeches from the throne. It has become a point of honour with Government spokesmen to reiterate His Majesty's assurances on this score.

In practice, the Moroccan Jews are denied one vital human right, namely, the right to freedom of movement. The authorities will not issue a passport to a Jew if they fancy that he means to leave the country for good. Even internal migration is restricted: certain Jewish communities have been forbidden to leave their homes in disturbed provincial areas for the comparative safety of the large cities.

What is the reason for this flagrant discrepancy between the declared and the real policy of the Moroccan Government?

I raised the issue with one of the most influential men in the new Morocco, Mehdi Ben Barka, Speaker of the National Consultative Assembly and leader of the Democratic Istiqlal Party. I put the following question: "For some considerable time now there has been trouble in Morocco over a matter of human rights — I refer to the withholding of passports from Jews who have made proper application. Do you consider that freedom of movement should be granted to all Moroccan citizens without exception, including those of the Jewish faith?"

Mehdi Ben Barka replied: "Certainly! Certainly! Certainly!" The actual word he used in French was *"Parfaitement!"* which he uttered thrice with mounting emphasis, as if to dispel all possible doubt on the subject.

Still, wanting to make quite sure, I asked: "Am I to understand that you agree that passports should be issued to all Jewish applicants without any discrimination whatever?"

No Discrimination

Now Mehdi Ben Barka hedged. "There is no discrimination," he said, "except in very delicate cases where a person decides to leave Morocco permanently. That involves abandonment of nationality, which is a grave thing. We need all our human potential. We want all Moroccan patriots, whether they are Moslems or Jews, to dedicate themselves to the common task of national renovation. We expect the Jews to turn their eyes to Israel as we turn ours to Mecca, but if they want to change their nationality, that is bad.

"The departure of our citizens would mean a loss of Moroccan blood. We have a true brotherhood between Moslems and Jews here. We have equality, not just verbal but actual equality. When some Jews go off, the atmosphere is spoiled for those who remain. It creates a malaise.

"Tempers cannot cool off in a day, a long process of education is necessary," he added, obviously alluding to Arab feelings towards the State of Israel. "We cannot tolerate clandestine emigration, subversive acts by an underground agency which tries to destroy the balance, the harmony between the Moslem and the Jewish sections of our population."

"No one would suggest that any State should tolerate subversive acts, but," I protested, "no one can sensibly pretend that Moroccan Jews are emigrating, clandestinely or otherwise. There are many Jews who wish to leave Morocco, not because they are being put up to it by any underground agency, but because their families are divided. Parents want to be reunited with their children, from whom they are now separated. Brothers and sisters want to be together again. Not politics, but human rights in the most personal sense of the term are at stake. Will you not allow these people to enjoy their natural rights?"

Mehdi Ben Barka's response was: "Cases presented on compassionate grounds will require study. We shall see about that."

It is to be hoped that Mehdi Ben Barka and his colleagues in the Government will give more earnest thought than they appear to have done so far to the problem of the Jewish minority in Morocco. If they do, they will soon realise that they can best serve their country by the implementation — not the violation — of the human rights, to which they are as it were betrothed, but for which they have not yet consummated their love.

Morocco will not suffer a major haemorrhage if it ceases to treat the Jews as though they were prisoners. President Bourguiba of Tunisia permits the Jews to emigrate, if they wish to do so; but they have not poured out of that country, even though economic conditions there are no better than they are in Morocco.

Iron Barrier

An Iron Curtain begets an escape psychosis. Let Morocco raise its undemocratic barriers, and see what happens. Some Jews, those who have their sons and daughters, their brothers and sisters at the other end of the Mediterranean, and those who are wholly destitute, will undoubtedly choose to go abroad. Their departure will ease rather than aggravate the housing shortage and unemployment in Morocco. The atmosphere will not be poisoned, but on the contrary become more wholesome.

To be sure, most of the Jews with jobs, skills, business interests, the people who can contribute most to the upbuilding of the new Morocco, will prefer to stay where they are, not only because they have deep roots in this land where their forefathers first settled two thousand years ago and more, but because as good Jews, whose eyes are indeed turned to Israel, they sincerely believe that a happy Judaeo-Arab partnership in the Moghreb will help promote peace with prosperity among the kindred Semitic peoples everywhere.

A talented young Moroccan Jewish author, Carlos de Nesry, who is well known here as a Talmudist and as a militant Moroccan nationalist — the combination is not unusual in these parts — has written a book *Les Israélites Marocains à l'heure du choix* (Editions Internationales, Tangiers), dedicated to the hoped-for fraternity between Moslems and Jews. There is a chapter entitled "The Test," in which he declares:

> The Jews of Morocco are today in the limelight. The condition of the Jews in a given country always has a certain international dimension. It is a sort of sociological test and touchstone of progress. After having been long ignored, the Jews of this country find themselves under worldwide observation. In Morocco an experiment is under way, the results of which are awaited by the whole world.

Of course, the world has its attention fixed on other things besides the fate of Moroccan Jewry. Even so, it is no exaggeration to say that worldwide confidence in Morocco will grow or dwindle according to whether this country honours or flaunts its elementary human obligations to Jews (and, in the process, resists or succumbs to alien pressure from Cairo). Such confidence is absolutely indispensable to the material as well as moral well-being of this Western outpost of what was once and may again be a great Oriental civilization.

This is the concluding article in a series of six by our Paris correspondent. The others appeared on January 30, February 4, 6, 13 and 20.

PELTOURS
PEL PELTOURS
TRAVEL · TOURS · INSURANCE · FREIGHT

DEPARTURES: MARCH 1 — MARCH 6
FROM TEL AVIV-JAFFA (LOD AIRPORT)

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. March 1	0845	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Frankfurt, New York
	0920	B.E.A.	Athens, Zurich, London
	0945	EL AL	Istanbul
	1200	ALITALIA	Rome
	1500	EL AL	Athens, Zurich, London, New York
	1850	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
MON. March 2	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	0815	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	0830	EL AL	Rome, Munich, Brussels
TUES. March 3	0040	EL AL	Johannesburg
	0845	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, Karachi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Tokyo
	0915	OLYMPIC AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	0930	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
	1020	ALITALIA	Athens, Rome
	1215	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
	1500	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
WED. March 4	0900	B. E. A.	Nicosia, Athens, Zurich, London
	1100	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1130	EL AL	Zurich, Paris, London
THURS. March 5	0125	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, Karachi, New Delhi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Tokyo
	0730	EL AL	Vienna
	0900	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich,
	0915	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London,
	0930	B.E.A.	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul, Rome, London
	0900	EL AL	Istanbul
	1030	SABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels
	1215	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
	1500	EL AL	Rome, Paris, New York
	1640	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris.
FRI. March 6	0800	B. E. A.	Nicosia, Athens, Zurich, London
	0830	EL AL	Rome, Munich
	0900	OLYMPIC AIR	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1500	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York

DEPARTURES FROM HAIFA PORT

Day	Date	s/s	To:
TUESDAY	March 3	MESSAPIA	Larnaca, Piraeus, Bari, Venice, Trieste

PELTOURS

To Aviv. 28 Rehov Ahad Ha'am, Tel. 67401 (6 lines)
Jerusalem: 2 Rehov Shlomzion Hamalka, Tel. 4313/9
Haifa 32 Derech Ha'atzmaut, Tel. 4561/2
Rehovot: Rehov Herzl, Tel.951080
Ramat Gan (Agenzi) 30 Rehov Malik Tel. 71286
Lod Airport Tel.971119
Hilton Tel. 320

The Businessman says...

I work hard and smoke a lot. That's why I want a cigarette that satisfies — and a filter tip that really filters.

I have sought — and found it:

DUBEK

with the pure natural DICO FILTER

Clinics Closed When Villages in Arrears

By Philip Gillon

WHEN the fatal explosion in the Lachish village of Zavdiel killed three children a few weeks ago, the Kupat Holim clinic happened to be closed. The doctor had complained that it was impossible to work in so neglected a structure — the village, rent by clan feuds, was unable to muster the resolution and funds required to do the repairs. As it happened, no clinic could have helped the victims and in any case, say the authorities, the clinic at Nir Banim is very near indeed. A few weeks earlier a man from Zavdiel had been sent to Rehovot to get aeromycin for his child — the child died of pneumonia the night the man returned from his 40-kilometre trip.

The problem at Tiamim was more serious. This village — also in Hevel Lachish — had defaulted in payments to Kupat Holim for 11 months. The doctor for the area lives in the kibbutz of Bror Hayil, which is centrally placed, and works in five villages. In the early months of default of payment, the male nurse was allowed to attend the clinic without the doctor; later this service too was stopped. In real emergencies the villagers could travel a mile to Bror Hayil and the doctor would refer them either to Beersheba or to Kaplan Hospital in Rehovot.

The inhabitants of Tiamim came from the island of Jerba, off Tunisia; judged by Western standards, their concepts of life are primitive. During the period the clinic was completely closed three villagers died. One was a woman suffering from an incurable illness, who had been under treatment before the closure; the doctor saw her on the night before she died and sent her to Kaplan Hospital. He saw a baby a few hours before its death. A child died without the benefit or consolation of medical advice or assistance.

Sde David Reopened

The village of Sde David was not as badly in arrears as Tiamim, its neighbour; it was allowed a male nurse but not a doctor. Eventually the village raised the money to allow the doctor to resume his services. Women, children and men flocked back to the clinic to resume treatments suspended for two months as if the administrator's decree of suspension had cut like a scalpel. One may well ask what happened to the medical condition of the patients during the period of suspension.

Such stoppages for some reason or another — non-payment for too long a period; clan or other feuds affecting administration — are so familiar a pattern of life in the immigrant villages that they only become news or send eyebrows rocketing when deaths take place. The same situation obtains with regard to water: suspension of a village's water by Mekorot hardly merits two lines in a newspaper. These Tiamim villagers were also horrified to learn a month ago that for two years they had not paid National Insurance and so were not entitled to the benefits of the Fund. Somehow or other they made a payment.

It may seem on casual investigation that there is no unfair hardship in a policy that services should not be supplied to people who do not pay for them within a reasonable time. In fact, some of Israel's tough administrators may be critical of the number of months of grace allowed to the villagers as too much licence. After all, any member of Kupat Holim living in Tel Aviv or Jerusalem knows that he will lose his rights to medical care if he fails to pay his dues — this will apply even when a national health service is introduced. So too the householder pays his dues for water or expects to be deprived of it. The citizen recognises his obligation to National Insurance.

The distinction is that in the cities responsibility is placed four-square on the individual wanting service; entire towns are not cut off for the default of some of the citizenry. What is failing in the immigrant villages is not human kindness but human flexibility: insistence on the co-operative principle, where it cannot operate for obvious reasons, is penalising even the people who are prepared to pay up and smile.

It is difficult to over-estimate the importance of the co-operative principle in the development of Israel; one need only refer to the chorus of congratulations from the visiting Afro-Asians to realise how impressive are its achievements in a poor land without capital resources. By marshalling the power of "small men" united for their common good, the moshavim have brought great benefits to the country. When the immigrants were brought from African and Oriental countries, straight "From Ship to Village," it was apparent that the best agricultural framework in which they could operate was the smallholders' village. So villages were planned and settled on the principles developed so successfully in Nahalal and Kfar Warburg. Agriculturally, results exceeded expectations in many of the villages: the immigrants learned to farm and to produce crops (particularly vegetables, the smallholders' staple item) at a speed which upset the tomato cart.

Big Turnover

But over-production did not qualify the villagers as *moshawniks* in the sense that the term is understood in Nahalal.

In Tiamim, for example, only 67 of the original 80 families remain; the others — and probably the most advanced in Western terms — have made their way to the great cities. Many of the villagers are "social cases" officially recognized as such. Only 30 men work in agriculture; more than half the village shares the 250 days of relief allocated each month to Tiamim. This means that each "breadwinner" in this group has seven earning days a month.

Each family is expected to pay a total of approximately IL30 per month to cover all dues, including Kupat Holim, water, national insurance, district council, village council and other such items — the amount seems little enough compared to the service. Some pay it; others do not. Since the charges are levied collectively of the village and not individually, a man making his payments may not even be aware that his Council is not paying Kupat Holim or Mekorot, but is using his payment to patch some other financial hole while trying to collect from the 15 or 20 "bad payers." When the good payer learns that he is no better off for paying, he becomes hopeless and himself suspends payments. Thus the co-operative principle, instead of making for mutual help, is turned into a vicious circle.

From the point of view of the authorities concerned it is of course more convenient, theoretically, to deal only with the village councils. In the first place, it saves them the expense of a collector. Secondly, it would be difficult to plan the service if each village had a different number of families paying to the fund concerned. If only 30 villagers paid, ask the believers in co-operatives, would they rate a clinic?

But these administrative problems are nothing compared to the headaches and hardships caused by dogged insistence on a magnificent but inapplicable principle. The Palestine Electric Corporation, which charges villagers individually and sends out a collector, has no problems and its reputation for humanity is unaffected when it takes action against too tardy a payer.

Enforcing the co-operative principle by administrative action which leaves the sick without a doctor and the lands without water smacks somewhat of the famous anti-Communist joke: "Comes the revolution, you'll like strawberries and cream." As soon as the organizations concerned face up to the realities of villages like Tiamim, and levy their charges individually, they will end demonstrations and complaints caused by breakdowns in service.

Mothers smile happily as the Kupat Holim clinic reopens at Sde Dovid.

Hobbies Show Still Draws Crowds

Public demand has brought an extension of the Hobbies Exhibition in Tel Aviv. One of the most popular attractions is the electric railway operated from the master switchboard in foreground.

Photo by Braun

IMMIGRANTS IN NAZARETH

Common Administration Seen for Arab and Jewish Sections

By Gerda L. Cohen

APPARENTLY, Nazareth had not changed. After the rain, its ramshackle beauty swam in oyster-grey puddles reflecting a Christmas tree left out for the Coptic celebration perhaps, and bouquets of the aluminium coffee-pots which have usurped the traditional copper *finjan*. That never-forgotten scent of burning *pitta*, cardamon and warm raw meat hung over the seething market, filthy as ever with tomatoes or entrails squashy underfoot, yet exuberantly rich with stuff newdug from the earth, and gleaming wet red cabbage.

This profusion of vegetables brought a smile of incredulity to the newly arrived shoppers from Rumania on Saturday morning. In beige lisle hose and shoddy jackets of 1940-ish cut, they exclaimed over everything, handled the aluminium ware with reverence. To their surprise, the Nazarene stall-keepers knew enough French to explain the price, and enough Yiddish to clinch a bargain. Laden with goods they hadn't seen for a decade, the Rumanian housewives queued for a bus to "the top." Some thin-lipped competition has improved service to "the top": you either go by Eshed or by a local bus rocking to the latest Cairo croon queen at full blast over the loudspeaker, or by taxi — a spavined Cadillac reminiscent of Falstaff in his decline. Nazareth drivers, starved of tourist traffic after the final schismatic Christmas has ended, look to "the top" for their living.

New Town

Proud on a hill, higher than the bleached convent roofs and spires like heads of asphodel, lay the new town. Very few *shikxunim* do not trample on the landscape, but this is one of them. Rain had brought out the deep caramel stone, rough-hewn walls contrasting with bland cement and doors actually painted turquoise like in an Arab village. Under the storm cloud, Galilee rolled blackly to the north, a vista of stranded whales.

"That's Jebel Sih, the hill of goose-pimples," said Motke Alon, "and on that hill to the south, we shall build government offices. Four hundred officials will move here, from Tiberias and Haifa. We're trying to keep a balance of two-thirds immigrant to a third residents. I think we shall make a good job of our town." Motke stomped downhill through the red mud of unmade parks. He bore some long title with "development" in the middle, but was in fact the self-evident chief, the man in command. Extending a big confident hand to the west, "look at our industrial zone. All stages of textile manufacture, covering 34,000 square metres." They'd flattened a hill to lace the plateau with scaffolding etched on a smoky orange sunset. It was impressive. When would it be complete? "Come back next winter," said Motke, "and you'll find 300 workers operating the most up-to-date Italian machinery." Construction of this ambitious factory at least gave much-needed work. "About 80 immigrants have taken courses in building," said Motke, "and don't forget," he paused significantly, "we employ 240 Arabs on the site. You won't find a mason in Nazareth out of work." The sounds of chipping stone, crash of steel, came through the air like needles. A shopping centre, cinema, and a monolithic, ugly structure for the Histadrut, were in process of erection. "But we can't keep up with the intake of residents," Motke pointed to a Rumanian family unpacking while the plasterer slapped on a final bucket. Next-door, Polish girls in white stockings like giraffe legs, watched someone hinge the door.

Sunday Playground

At first, confirmed a schoolteacher, the different elements cold-shoulder each other. The *sabra* pupils gang up on their alien playmates. Then, they united against newcomers or against the urchins from the lower town who invaded their playground. Nazareth town council would not waste rates on roundabouts, nor a playing field for their boys. (Nazarenes pay only IL5 yearly rates instead of the average IL100.) "So many Arab children came up here to use the swings," Motke explained "that we had to make a compromise: on Sunday, the visitors have the playground to themselves." This arrangement worked well, apparently because the children of the mission schools never had anything to amuse them on Sunday afternoon.

"It's a good compromise," said Jamal, at the Cafe in town, twisting his beautiful mouth ironically, "because the Jewish kids need not mix with ours. Don't tell me about 'integration'!" Jamal spoke a vigorous Hebrew picked up at a Mapam kibbutz where he spent a year, training with other Arab youth chosen for the experiment. "The kibbutz never stopped telling us how privileged we were. We got no wages, but lots of speeches." Jamal laughed coldly, baring white teeth that had never felt a toothbrush. "I told the kibbutz boys, go and work for my father. He'll teach you Arabic, feed you better than here, and spare you any speeches." None of his group stayed on the collective. They became teachers or clerks, part of the largely frustrated intelligentsia in Nazareth.

During the Mandate and after, Nazareth has been unable to provide work for about 2,000 men, who commute daily to Haifa. "I spend a fortune on fares," swore a mechanic from the refinery, totting up on fingers hard as a righteous heart. Even if the total were inaccurate, one couldn't blame him for wanting work nearer home. "They took me back after the Sinai campaign." (Arab personnel at the refinery were laid off then, returning after a protracted security check.) "How can I rely on a job like that?" indignation sharpened his voice, silencing the cafe loungers, mid-sentence. "Up at the *shikun*, they've opened a biscuit factory. The mill will open next year, and I bet you we won't get a look in edgeways. We should protest." "Hear, hear," approved the cafe-owner, "Nazareth is going to be reduced to a poor suburb of the Jewish provincial capital."

He spoke a courtly, smooth English, and presided over the most up-to-date bar in town, bright as a marigold. ("He's a Communist," whispered Jamal, "all the left-wing youth come here.") Although the new quarter has nothing more elegant than a kiosk for gazos, no one spends an evening in the Nazareth cafes. "Why should I sit there listening to Cairo radio?" demanded a teacher in contemptuous surprise, "I didn't leave Tel Aviv to fraternize with the fifth column. Anyway, all my free time is taken up by our Youth Centre."

No Books

Carpentry, metal-work, and sewing are taught after school in a well-equipped building with a library attached, as yet bare of books. "If I want a book in Arabic," said Jamal acridly, "it means a special journey to Tel Aviv or Jerusalem. The school where my cousin teaches has one Koran for 20 pupils." It happened to be perfectly true, but Jamal also had a keen awareness of the advantage gained from material inconvenience: his own failures might always be blamed on his status of under-privileged Arab.

Halfway between old and new Nazareth, the Military Governor had a splendid view from his large, draughty office. After rain, the air felt like icy taffeta and wood smoke curled lazily from ovens fragrant with new bread, outside the cottages below. "At first Nazareth did object to an influx of Jews," agreed the Governor, "but now they're quite happy. The main road got mended, and their trade is looking up." Everyone sat back, drinking tea with a hopeful expression. "Of course, the Communists complain. They grab any chance to poison relations," explained the Governor, still cheerful. "No one can say the old town will be dominated: now, they have 23,000 inhabitants compared with 2,000 up the top, which won't increase beyond 10,000 — at a guess. No one has fixed a definite limit." In that case, would the two communities share a common administration? The Governor put his firm, blunt finger-tips together, judicially: "I believe that in three or four years, we shall elect one city council."

Arab Philosophy

The cafe-loungers reviewed this point, balancing their elbows on technicolour pin-ups pressed beneath the table glass. "Jews won't risk letting themselves be ruled by an Arab majority," said the land-owner's handsome son. "You've forgotten," Jamal interpolated shrewdly, "they hate the Communists more than us. Now, Maki controls Nazareth Council. They'd do anything to break Maki." A strident, hypnotic scream shook the cafe radio, but no one took any notice except a couple of Rumanians queueing for the bus outside. They jumped in bewilderment. "Colonel Garibaldi," explained someone, "the reception is very clear today."

Israel's Father of Nuclear Physics

Personality Profile: Joel Racah

THE name of Joel (Giulio) Racah is one with which every physical scientist is familiar. His work in theoretical atomic research is known the world over, and the term "Racah Coefficient" is almost a household word in scientific circles.

Head of the Department of Theoretical Physics at the Hebrew University, Professor Racah is practically the only theoretical physicist to be found anywhere working on atomic spectroscopy — from which information on the structure of the atom can be obtained.

Born in Florence in 1909, Racah showed promise of remarkable gifts of scientific analysis at an early age. Mathematics particularly attracted him, as it had other members of his family. His father was an engineer, his maternal uncle was Professor of Mathematics at the University of Turin and two of his cousins are physicists, one at the National Bureau of Standards in Washington and the other at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. A few weeks ago a book entitled "Irreducible Tensorial Sets" made its appearance in the U.S., with U. Fano and G. Racah as co-authors. Fano is Racah's cousin in Washington.

Studied Under Fermi

After studying at the University of Rome under Professor Enrico Fermi (constructor of the first atomic pile at the University of Chicago), and at the Federal Technical Institute in Zurich under Professor Wolfgang Pauli (later a Nobel Prize winner), Racah was appointed to a professorship at the University of Pisa. He was then only 28, and a brilliant career was marked out for him. It was a career, however, that he was destined to follow in this country.

In 1938, when the Mussolini Government adopted an anti-Semitic policy, Racah, a Zionist since his student days, immediately turned his thoughts to Palestine, which he had visited in 1934. His concern about developments in Italy, however, did not centre only round himself. No sooner was the new anti-Semitic legislation announced than he placed part of the extensive farm he owned near Pisa, at the disposal of the Italian Zionist Organization for pioneer training. A considerable number of young Italian Jews have gone through it, bound for this country, and after the war the farm also served refugees passing through Italy on their way to Israel. Today it is used by Ort as well as by Hehalutz.

Prof. Joel Racah (left) with Prof. J. Robert Oppenheimer during the latter's visit to the Hebrew University. With them is Prof. Solly Cohen, Assistant Professor of Experimental Physics.

Life's Passion

Racah himself arrived in Jerusalem on the very day World War II broke out and took up his present post. Here he became even more deeply absorbed in his scientific studies, working far into the small hours of the morning, as he still does, and taking little interest in other matters. You will not see him at a concert or an art exhibition. His social life is restricted to meeting with a handful of friends from time to time, and even his reading, apart from the daily newspaper, is confined exclusively to scientific literature. Science with him is a passion.

Today, at 50, his reputation is such that all problems connected with atomic spectroscopy are brought to him for his final say. He is one of the dozen or so top scientists who are members of that august body, the Joint Commission on Spectroscopy. But, he will tell you, it was almost by chance that he came to the subject, shortly after his arrival in Palestine. He had long been interested in the study of nuclear structure and its determination by mathematical means; but since at the time it was thought quite hopeless to approach the question of nuclear structure by this method, he had decided, somewhat against his own judgment, to apply his method to atomic structure. His work in this direction grew in scope, and by 1947 was considerably developed.

Hagana Commander

From the start of the fighting in December, 1947, until March, 1948, Racah served as Deputy Commander of the Hagana on Mount Scopus. But as the Arab ring tightened around Jerusalem, he was recalled from Mount Scopus and put in charge of research for the production of munitions from the scanty raw materials available in the city. For a time it was Molotov cocktails and "Davidka" mortar shells instead of atoms and spectra for the Professor.

In September 1948 Racah attended a Conference on Nuclear Physics held at Birmingham — and suddenly found himself famous. Two months earlier, while he was still cut off in Jerusalem, Dr. Goppert-Mayer, of the University of Chicago, had written a paper showing that the arrangement of particles in nuclei was similar to that of electrons in atoms — and Professor Racah's spectroscopic method could therefore be applied to nuclear research after all. The "Racah method," now universally recognized, has long since been found to be one of the best means of studying any kind of nuclear structure.

The Racah "Coefficient W," which is connected with the orientation of electrons in atoms, or nucleons in nuclei, is today used in dealing with a variety of problems, many of them connected with nuclear radiations. Books of tables based on it have been published in many parts of the world, including Oak Ridge, Tennessee, the Atomic Energy plant of Canada at Chalk River and the Astronomical Observatory of Tokyo, and enlarged tables, for which the calculations were carried out at the famous Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory in New Mexico, are shortly to be published by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Using his own method, Racah then went on to study atoms having a greater number of electrons moving round their nucleus. As this movement determines the chemical properties of the atom it increases our knowledge of complicated elements such as samarium and uranium (the latter has 92 electrons circling and giving off light rays, while oxygen has eight and hydrogen just one).

Back in 1944, Racah was invited by the Italian Government to return to Italy to resume his post in the University of Pisa. He refused. Today even more than then, he feels that Israel is his home in every sense. He has married here and raised three children. He has done his best scientific work in Jerusalem, where he has also trained large numbers of young scientists who are adding to the lustre which his own achievements have shed on this country.

Trained Weizmann Staff

If Israel has been able to attract some of the foremost personalities in the scientific world as guest lecturers or participants in scientific events, it is in no small measure due to Joel Racah. His own name is a guarantee of the high scientific standards to be expected here. And without that nucleus of young physicists who were once his students but who are today working along independent lines, it is doubtful whether it would have been possible at all to have held some of these conferences, such as one on Nuclear Structure held in 1957 at the Weizmann Institute. In this connection it may be mentioned that, with one exception, all the staff members of the Weizmann Institute's Department of Nuclear Physics are Hebrew University graduates who received their training under Racah.

Racah even sees the development of nuclear physics in terms of Israel. Welcoming the delegates at the International Conference on Nuclear Structure, among whom was his former teacher, Prof. Pauli, Racah drew attention to the fact that the development of nuclear physics had been parallel to that of Israel. The first Zionist Congress, he pointed out, had been held in Basle in 1897 — that is, in the same year as the discovery of radioactivity. The Balfour Declaration was issued in 1917 — at the time when Rutherford effected the first artificial disintegration. Underground immigration to Palestine took place in the years when work was being carried out secretly on the Manhattan Project. And the State of Israel was as old as the "Shell" Model.

M.G.

BASIC FORMS OF COURTESY

By Ephraim Kishon

ONE of these hoarfrost-encrusted nights, the postman rang my doorbell twice and handed me a Special Delivery letter, whereupon I was seized by the usual "what-on-earth-is-this" fright. But it was nothing extraordinary after all, only a form from the State of Israel. National Institute of the Philatelic Services Equalisation Fund for Employees Serving in the Reserves. Lev Gad Branch Office. It read:

Sir/Madam

I am informed that you have not yet submitted to my office a report on the number of your employees serving in the reserves. By virtue of the authority vested in me by Article 69/35, I therefore impose on you a fine of IL500. The above sum is to be paid at my office within one week, failing which I shall undertake the necessary legal steps.

You are requested to call at my office, Room 63, at your earliest convenience. This notification serves as notarial warning.

Yours truly,
Abstract Signature

I read the letter twice and black despair took hold of me. It could not be denied: I had not yet submitted that report. Perhaps I had somewhat neglected the matter, perhaps I was too busy with the mass immigration from a certain country (Rumania.) But in all fairness, that did not absolve me from responsibility for the oversight. I contacted my legal adviser. He asked how many of my employees were serving in the Reserves. I told him I had no reserves, what did he take me for? Thereupon he advised me to pay something down — if not the whole amount, then at least part of it — because I had not submitted a report saying I had no employees.

That night, sleep evaded my weary eyes, utter despondency engulfed me and I could not see a single ray of hope.

Early next morning I tottered to the branch office and went up to Room 63. There, my pal Gusti received me whooping with joy:

"How are you, old man?" — he embraced me. "I want to have a good talk about old times with you. That's why I sent you that form. I hope you're not angry. You see, that's a printed summons, we use it to save us trouble. Well, tell me something. How's Rafi? How about coming to our place Friday night?"

I returned home walking on air, but then it transpired that we could not go to the Gustis on Friday, because I had a date with the 'flu for that day. So I dispatched a telegram to Gusti's office with the following text: YOUR HOUSE BURNT DOWN TO THE GROUND STOP EVERYTHING LOST STOP START NEW LIFE STOP CAN'T COME FRIDAY

A few days later I visited Gusti in the apoplexy ward. I apologized to him, saying that that telegram had been prepared to be sent to some one else whose home had burnt down, and we had simply used it to save us trouble. Gusti tried to say something, but he cannot speak well again as yet.

By arrangement with "Ma'ariv"

Classified Advertisements

Published on Sundays, Wednesdays, Fridays

Accepted at all JERUSALEM POST advertising offices
JERUSALEM: 9 Rehov Hahavatzelet
TEL AVIV: 52 Nahlat Binyamin
R. Laufer, 4 Rehov Hess (in the passage), corner Allenby Rd.
NATANYA: A. Pompan, 9 Rehov Herzl.
HAIFA: 94 Rehov Herzl, Sifri's Bookshop, Central Carmel; Hadar Bookshop, 15 Rehov Herzl; Dr. Flegal's Bookshop, 26 Rehov Keren Kayemet, Kiryat Bialik.
RAMAT GAN: Hakol Lanoar, 51 Rehov Bialik.
Advertisements also accepted through all recognised agencies

Where to Stay

TEL AVIV

Park Hotel 75 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 23208, Centre of Tel Aviv on the Sea Shore. Comfortable rooms, with telephones, hot and cold water, private bath and shower, excellent Kasher Cuisine, Bar, Music nightly.

HAIFA

FURNISHED rooms with/without board. Hot water. Full service. Diet on request. **'ALUMIM'** Mt. Carmel, 27 Rehov Aviv, Tel. 81366, Haifa. Special arrangements for elderly persons.

Carpets

BERI JURAN, the name that stands for carpets. Full reliability. Repairs, cleaning, storing. 49 Rehov Geula. Tel. 64885, Tel Aviv.

Dwellings—Premises

FOR SALE: new, 3-room flat with central heating, hot running water, two balconies, 4th floor, King George Avenue, opposite Terra Sancta. Apply: No. 555, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

"DAN" AGENCY, 14 Princess Mary Ave., Jerusalem, offers flats, shops, business.

WANTED to rent or buy: 2½-3-room flat, with modern conveniences (central heating, etc.) in Jerusalem (preferably Rehavia). Apply: No. 892, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

TO LET (key money): 3-room flat. Apply Rieger, 20 Metudella, Rehavia, 3-5 p.m.

TO LET for key money: 1-room roof flat, all conveniences, to single person. Rehavia. Phone 61001, 6—7 p.m., 7—7.30 p.m.

CONSULATE requires urgently: furnished flats, villas, Tel Aviv, Ramat Gan, surroundings, P.O.B. 218, Tel Aviv.

7 OFFICE rooms in building with elevator, 3 outer telephones, and inner telephone network for sale. Remez, 8 Rothschild Blvd., Tel Aviv. Tel. 63441.

LADY diplomat requires elegantly furnished 2-3 room flat, in Tel Aviv, for 1-2 years. Please apply, "L.D.," c/o P.O.B.1676, Tel Aviv.

TO LET furnished room, large balcony, to single person. Call 8-9, 2-6. 81 Rehov Arlosoroff, Apartment 1, Tel Aviv.

SPECIAL OFFER: For sale 7 rooms, large storage space, 3 rented rooms, area 2770 sq.m., electricity, water, sewage, P.O.B. 1861, Haifa.

FOR SALE: Jerusalem, 2½-room flat. Apply: 35 Bar Ilan, Kiryat Shmuel, Flat 9.

2-ROOM flat to let, 1st floor, centre town, local central heating, also suitable as office. IL8,250 key money. Direct offers only to No. 827, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

TO LET furnished rooms. 84 Rehov Ben Yehuda, 4th floor, Tel Aviv.

URGENTLY required by diplomat: furnished flat or villa. Phone 61127, or write: "Diplomat," P.O.B. 4111, Tel Aviv.

FOR immediate sale, for key money: 3-room flat (sale with part modern furniture considered), Rehov Jerusalem, Haifa. For details, phone 2279, between 5-7 p.m.

Lessons

LEARN to dance, Hanni Reh-Bretschneider, Jerusalem, 23 Rehov Usishkin. Tel. 42268.

PRIVATE teachers for all languages, preparation for all examinations — Berlitz School, Phone 62367, Tel Aviv.

Purchase—Sale

EUROPEAN quality furniture, bedroom, dining-room and other suites. Scheiner, 6 Rehov Avoda, Tel Aviv.

FOR SALE: finely embroidered linen table cloths, bedcovers, unused. Write: "Trousseau," P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

WANTED first class refrigerator and washing machine from private owner only. P.O.B. 2880, Tel Aviv.

Services

JOBS wanted and available for household help, hotel and cafe personnel, salesladies, seamstresses, and nurses prepared to accept children for full-day care away from home, "Hermes" Agency, 20 Rehov Hanevi'im, near Armon Cinema, Tel. 67890, Haifa.

TO LET
for key money (IL2,500)
1-Room FLAT
Bus No. 4 (Last Station), Jerusalem.
Apply: No. 023, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

Radio Sussmann
YOUR SPECIALIST
at 17 Rehov Arlosoroff, Haifa. Tel. 2345.

SEWING machines, all types and makes, sale and repair, own transport. Katz, 17a Rehov Herzl, Tel. 66548, Haifa.

LAUNDRY, quick, reliable; dyeing; dry cleaning. Most careful handling. Asta-Omega, 42 Rehov Geula (near Allenby Rd.), Tel Aviv.

Situations Vacant

BOOKKEEPER required with command of English and Hebrew, for full-time position. May advance to more responsible job. Please write for appointment to: "Bookkeeper", P.O.B. 821, Ramat Gan.

Situations Wanted

CLERK with large experience in bookkeeping, correspondence and typewriting — Hebrew, English and German, seeks position. No. 2822, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

FOR Graphological Tests on scientific basis please contact The Israel Graphological Institute, P.O.B. 911, Tel Aviv.

MAIN-Courantier seeks hotel position — thorough knowledge of hotel administration, 20 years' experience. Apply: No. 696, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

Vehicles

BEFORE YOU buy or sell a car, consult Autotrade, 8 Rehov Allenby, Haifa, Tel. 66368.

Mt. Carmel. For Sale:
4½-room villa: IL28,000.
Flat, 3 rooms, hall, in 2 family house: IL18,000.
"SIGNON," L. Samoshi, Haifa, 61 Rehov Herzl, Tel. 4730.

Luxurious Flats
for sale: 4 rooms, hall (40 sq. m. drawing room) IL30,000 plus IL5,000 mortgage. 3 rooms in two family house: IL34,000.
S. Sternberg & Son, Haifa, 20 Rehov Herzl, Tel. 67317, 82260.

Wanted by Jerusalem Luxury Hotel
★ RECEPTIONIST
★ SECRETARY/TYPIST
English-Hebrew essential
French and German an asset
★ HOUSEKEEPER
★ 2 TELEPHONE OPERATORS
Handwritten applications, including curriculum vitae, and recommendations, to:
P.O.B. 296, Jerusalem.

REQUIRED
for important enterprise in Haifa:
Experienced, responsible
SECRETARY-TYPIST
with excellent knowledge of Hebrew and English.
Handwritten applications to:
No. 22268, P.O. Box 1593, Haifa.

LARGE INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKING
IN HAIFA BAY
requires
Power Plant Shift Engineers
preferably not below the standard of 2nd Class (Steam) Marine Engineers
Applications to: No. 18935, P.O.B. 4210, Haifa.

ZION AS AMERICAN EROS

THE JEW IN THE AMERICAN NOVEL. By Leslie A. Fiedler. Herzl Institute Pamphlet No. 10. The Herzl Press, New York, 1958. pp. 62. 50 cents.

By Joel Blocker

LESLIE Fiedler's essay is an attempt to put prose literature by and about the Jew on the already crowded map of American literary and social criticism. It seeks not only to define the central concerns of the Jewish writer in the United States during the brief 80 years-or-so of his existence, and to explain his successes and failures; but also — and thus the carefully phrased title — to establish the meaning of the Jewish figure in the American novel.

One wonders why nothing like this has been tried before; in any case Mr. Fiedler is to be thanked for opening the gates of the literary ghetto which characterized earlier, rigidly parochial essays on the same theme. Originally delivered as a series of lectures, and published in *Midstream* last year, this little pamphlet deserves and will probably get a wide audience, and is likely to stimulate a host of similar articles in the academic magazines. For the Jew, and his literature, have become respectable in the United States; and Mr. Fiedler's effort is, ironically, another instance of what he calls (in explaining the commercial success of *Marjorie Morningstar*) "... the truce with anti-Semitism of the American middle-class, and the end of surly intransigence among the Jews (themselves)."

The author describes the Jewish-American novel before 1930 as a "problem novel," whose essential themes are identity and assimilation. There is nothing startling in this statement, of course, it having been used for many years now, alternately by Zionists to forecast impending doom, and by Assimilationists to prove that progress is inevitable. What is new, however, is Mr. Fiedler's discovery that these problems have been posed, for the most part, in sexual symbols, and that the Jewish-American novel until recently is best understood as erotic fiction. The central image of the Jew in nineteenth century American fiction is sexual; more specifically, the Jewish female as a sexual object: the Mediterranean or "oriental," the Dark Lady who possesses extraordinary erotic attraction, and pays for her gift by dying an early death, like Miriam of Hawthorne's *The Marble Faun*. By the end of the century, the phantasy is reversed, and the Jewish Don Juan protagonist of books by Jewish authors is chasing after the blonde, blue-eyed gentile woman, a symbol of the world he is struggling to make his own.

Failure of Love

The theme is amplified in Abraham Cahan's *The Rise of David Levinsky* (1917), the pioneer "up-from-the-ghetto" novel of American Jewry — a multi-dimensional work of real literary value hitherto unduly neglected — which Mr. Fiedler rightly sums up as "a story of the failure of love." In the twenties, Ben Hecht and Ludwig Lewisohn exploit the coveted tabu of the *shikse* for all it is worth; and it is only with the advent of the depression and the "Proletarian Novel" that the erotic theme undergoes a temporary demise. Passion, when it is not political in proletarian fiction, is slobberingly oedipal: "Momma! I am still bound to you by the cords of birth... I must remain faithful to the poor because I cannot be faithless to you." (*Jews Without Money* by Michael Gold.) *The Yiddishe Mamme* sits on the heavenly throne between Marx and Engels.

Intermarriage, sexual tabus and erotic phantasies keep turning up in Jewish fiction down to the present day. Two recent novels, *The Assistant* by Bernard Malamud and *The Enemy Camp* by Jerome Weidman (the latter was reviewed on this page last week), give a new and significant twist to the old theme. Both books — otherwise worlds apart in subject and value — revolve around a situation in which an enlightened gentile tries to penetrate into a Jewish world; in Malamud's story, the aggressor is a working-class Italian who has started to read Dostoevski under the influence of his Jewish temptress, while Weidman's transgressor is an upper-class girl who has learned at an eastern progressive college that Jewish men are human and attractive. The Jewish protagonists spend much of their time in these books warding off the gentile lover-intruder at all costs, which suggests that the members of the "steam-heated, well-furnished *Galut*" are anxious to keep their Jewish identity intact. Yet the gentile lovers succeed, the authors want us to feel their triumphs as just and desirable, and the Jews in the stories suffer pangs of guilt for their anti-gentilism! A back-to-the-ghetto movement is, in the end, impossible.

Mr. Fiedler's discussion of recent and contemporary Jewish fiction is much less successful than his historical depth analysis. He is deadly accurate in pinpointing the sentimentalities and fallacies of the "Middlebrow Liberal" fiction of Irwin Shaw, Budd Schulberg, and Herman Wouk; and very much at home — as a junior member of what he calls the "*Partisan Review* group" — in pointing out the failures of Lionel Trilling's novel on the American intellectual's romance and disillusion with Communism, *The Middle of the Journey*. This is Mr. Fiedler's own special experience — and obsession, as his somewhat hysterical *Encounter* article on "The Un-Angry Young Men" showed. (He castigated the American Younger Generation for having failed to attack the previous — Mr. Fiedler's — generation for its sins and errors: the article was a queer blend of sullen guilt and shrill masochism.)

Consequently, Mr. Fiedler is blind to almost all the innovations in contemporary Jewish fiction, and quite unable to assess its achievements and faults. Only Saul Bellow merits a real appreciation, since in his work, "the ideas of the Partisan Review group ... come fully alive for the first time." Malamud is passed over as belonging to what "lies ahead," and J.D. Salinger is "upper middlebrow." These are serious lapses in an otherwise comprehensive essay, for Malamud and Salinger, together with Mark Harris and William Styron, have all written recent novels which share a significant trait: the universalizing of a particular Jewish experience into *the* American experience. In these stories, the Jew has left the ghetto completely, and merged — that is not to say assimilated — with the surrounding society so thoroughly that he has come to seem its typical representative: (the acceptance of Marjorie Morningstar as the model American suburbanite is another example of the same phenomenon).

Two major facts emerge out of this latest development in American Jewish Literature: first of all, the Jew has unquestionably achieved a status equal to — if not the same as — most of his fellow American citizens. With this, Jewish influences on American intellectual life (literary and social criticism, and now, increasingly, fiction) are enormous, and out of all proportion to population figures. The growing urbanization of American culture is probably the most important reason for the Jew's intellectual ascendency. Secondly, and paradoxically, this very equalization of status is profoundly disturbing to the Jew in the United States; it is dangerous because it questions his right to or necessity for a separate identity. Finally, the American Jewish writer, who is in the middle of all these changes, faces a peculiar and formidable challenge: he must somehow depict the increasing conformism of his group, while at the same time preserving whatever unique Jewish spiritual force he may be fortunate enough to possess.

The second part of this article, which examines Karl Shapiro's "Poems of a Jew," will appear next week.

CORNELIS JANSSENS (1590-1662): *Portrait of a Lady*
This painting belongs to a fine collection of works of art presented to the Bezalel National Museum by the "Friends of the Art Museums of Israel," London, now being exhibited at the Museum with other recent acquisitions.

TWO POEMS

By T. Carmi

MY FIRST-BORN

My first-born and the first of my strength
When the hand of a child rests in the hand
of its father
Put your hand in mine
Cavernous light takes the river-bed of the pupils,
Flesh of my flesh
Washes like good dew the laughing face.
How shall I master pity
The child's hand is small, the father's large;
Which overflows the banks of my fingers?
Jawbones grind the smile
My son, my son,
And the child retrieves the loss of his hand.
Don't take away your hand!

A STORY

When the woman in the fishing-village told me
Of her vanished husband
and of the sea that dies
again and again every evening at her doorstep,
I was silent.
I couldn't say to the shell of her eyes
Your lover will return, or
The sea live again.
(Sometimes I cannot find a single word for you.)

TRANSLATED By DENNIS SILK

JAPONAISERIES

EVA VISITS NORIKO-SAN. Photographs by Anna Riwkin-Brick. Adapted from the Swedish Edition. Printed in Sweden by Nordisk Rotogravyr, Stockholm, 1957. Published by the Macmillan Company, New York. $2.50.

NORIKO-SAN, HA-YALDA M'YAFAN. Photographs by Anna Riwkin-Brick. Text by Astrid Lindgren. Translated by Leah Goldberg. Printed by Omanim Meuhadim Offset Press, Ltd. Published by Sifriyat Hapoalim/Ankorim.

BY sheer coincidence, the Israel and American editions of this picture book by Anna Riwkin-Brick are in the local shops at the same time. The photographs and text tell how Eva, the blonde Swedish girl, visited Noriko-San, the black-haired Japanese girl. These pictures-cum-story are a delightful introduction to the more idyllic aspects of a little girl's life in Japan — her clothes, her dolls, her games — and would make a gift most girls of about six to twelve would be happy to receive.

The American book has three photographs at the beginning that are missing in the Israel edition. The text, too, is slightly different, though this does not add up to very much. The Israel book has the advantage of being the Hebrew translation of the poetess Leah Goldberg, though it might have been better on the visual side.

Without seeing the original Swedish edition, it would be rash to say which of the two is closer to Anna Riwkin-Brick's artistic intention. I would put my chips on the American book — the paper and printing are better and the photographs larger. Those in the local edition are uniformly grayer and cropped in some cases. A great pity.

AL ALTMAN

Stamp of the Week

Collectors of French stamps are likely to be busy this year, for no fewer than forty new issues are being prepared and others may be added as a result of the recent increases in postage rates and the projected introduction of the "heavy" franc.

The winter charity stamps portray St. Vincent de Paul and Henri Dunant, whose emotional experiences after the battle of Solferino in June, 1859, led him to found the International Red Cross. From French Polynesia, the new grouping of Pacific possessions, comes a colourful series which includes this portrait of a native girl with her guitar.

C.W. HILL

Life and Letters

Flora of Israel

The English-language edition of "Flora of the Land of Israel: Iconography" (Vol. 3) by Dr. Naomi Feinbrun and Prof. Michael Zohary, the drawings by Ruth Koppel, published by the Weizmann Science Publications Press at ILS, has just appeared. The Hebrew edition was reviewed very favourably on this page on February 6. The first volume has just been reprinted in a combined Hebrew-English edition.

Polish Escape

Two years ago, Stefan Korbonski, the last chief of the Polish Underground, told of his experiences during the Nazi regime (1939-1945) in "Fighting Warsaw." He continues his story in "Warsaw in Chains," which Macmillan has just published in the U.S. An epilogue brings events up to the revolution of October, 1956, when the Russians succeeded in forcing the leaders of Poland's Peasant party to flee the country and when Mr. Korbonski and his wife escaped to Sweden. The book has been translated from the Polish by Norbert Guterman.

Paper Poets

This spring — May and June — Macmillan (in the U.S.) will be starting a new series aimed at giving contemporary poets a full hearing. The books in it will be of uniform size, will be paperbound, will be sold at paperbound prices. Five of them will come out this spring, and the plan is to add four more each season, for as long a time as there may be demand — or poets. The inaugural titles: "The Self-Made Man and Other Poems," by Reed Whittemore; "Graffiti," by Ramon Guthrie; "Out In the Open," by Katherine Hoskins; "Walls and Distances," by David Galler; "A Provencal Songbook," by Paul Blackburn.

Military Astronautics

A symposium by the generals and scientists in charge of the U.S. space programme has just been published by Praeger in the U.S. under the title "Space Weapons: A Handbook of Military Astronautics." Compiled by the editors of Air Force magazine, the volume presents a comprehensive survey of America's status in the race to space. Besides the articles, the volume contains a military astronautics glossary, a bibliography of space literature and a primer of space technology.

New Burns Edition

A new edition of "Poems and Songs of Robert Burns" is planned for publication in April by Twayne to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the birth of the Scottish poet. Edited by Ralph Knight, the text contains "the most complete marginal glossary yet published" and footnotes supplying essential data for full comprehension of the poems. There are also new accompaniments by Paul Nordoff for thirty tunes to which Burns wrote the words, several of the suppressed poems and songs and excerpts from the two letters Burns addressed to Dr. John Moore.

Round the Bookshops

CLOUDS are clouds and are indeed threatening when they turn out to be an army of invasion-beat locusts. It is exactly a month since the Plant Protection Department sent out a warning of locust danger — at the end of February — and no doubt all stations are on the alert to stem the onslaught. Locusts are no joke: ask Egypt, she knows. The plague sent upon Pharaoh in those days finished off everything that the hail had left intact and Pharaoh promised anything if Moses would only remove "this death" from the land. And Moses prayed and *"there remained not one locust* in all the coasts (borders?) of Egypt." So efficacious was his prayer, according to B'haya Ben Asher (Spain, c. 1260-1340), a distinguished Bible exegete and Cabbalist, that "Egypt has been free of the locust scourge to *this* (the writer's) *day*. They no longer carry out their depredations within its borders; and if they do invade Eretz Yisrael and (by chance) enter Egyptian territory, they consume nothing. That is a known fact."

The above comes from B'haya Ben Asher's Commentary on the Pentateuch פרוש רבנו בחיי. It would be of interest to know whether this has been a fact *since* B'haya's day and in our quest for corroboration we consulted the Britannica (1936) which, under "Egypt: Fauna," mentions that "locusts are comparatively rare." Would the Plant Protection Department or the Ministry of Agriculture give us information in the matter?

B'haya's work, written in 1291, is important from the point of view of structure, comprehensiveness, reasoning and imaginativeness: each weekly portion opens with a verse from the Book of Proverbs and an introduction discussing the fundamental ideas derived from it. The text itself is subjected to the fourfold examination from the points of view of literalness, homiletics, philosophy and mysticism. It is so absorbing and illuminating that the *Hatam Sofer* (Rabbi Moses Sofer of Germany, 1762-1839), no mean authority on Jewish learning himself, remarked that he perused Rabbenu B'haya year after year and always found new and refreshing ideas.

But this is one book that is not to be found in the Hebrew bookshops, for the general refrain has been "out of print." And that is a great pity. For besides its intrinsic educative character, this is as delectable an intellectual morsel as any student of the Bible can hope for and should be brought within his easy reach. Our publishing houses produce quite a number of important books: will not one of them consider issuing a new and popular edition of B'haya's most important work — Mosad Harav Kook perhaps, or Mosad Bialik, or some other discerning publisher?

Yitzhak Levanon's Al Kol She'ela T'shuva על כל שאלה תשובה (An Answer to Every Question, Amihai) is a horizon-broadener and fact-supplier since it covers almost all fields of human interest in history, geography, flora and fauna, physics and chemistry, electricity and electronics. It invades the realm of inventions and discoveries, examines rockets, missiles and man-made moons and jumps ahead to civilization and art. It has a finger in the economic pie and politics, holds up a mirror to outstanding personalities, repeats wise sayings and looks into words and concepts. Customs and ethics are also in its line of attack, and there are probably many other points of interest that we have missed or simply forgotten. Need we venture that this does not exhaust the book by a long shot and that the writer is probably already at work on a second volume?

"My publisher expects a book out of this, and I can't even think of enough to write home about."
D. Matthews — C.S. Monitor

At the opening to his Belt Pedlock בית הזולת (The Pedlocks, from the English by Z. Welkowsky. Amihai, IL6.500) Stephen Longstreet admits that he has "invented very little. Most of the people and events are real and I have only developed them to suit the needs of the novel." This is the story of a ramified Jewish family in the United States and spans the period between the close of the nineteenth century and the end of the Second World War. The central figure, Joseph Pedlock, is a firm, straightforward, thoughtful type who does his bit as an army commander during the war and turns to industry in times of peace. His sons are somewhat weaker timber, bordering on the wayward or, at best, the peregrinatory, intellectually, spiritually and physically. Seventeen other characters help round out the story.

We are assured that those who have read Stevenson's Ee Hamatmon אי המטמון (Treasure Island, Chachik, IL3.250) will find in Hazahav MiPorto Bello הזהב מפורטו בלו (The Porto Bello Gold, translated and adapted by S. Skulsky, Amihai, IL5.500) by A. D. Hoden Smith, the solution to a skein of problems connected with the origin of some of the main figures, as for example Long John Silver, in Robert Louis's tale, since this story is reputed to antedate that of the Island. It relates the gripping adventures experienced by young Robert Omerod, kidnapped by his grandfather from his quiet New York home and whisked aboard a pirateer under the command of the old gentleman who plots the loot of the Porto Bello gold with which to restore King Jacob of Scotland to his former eminence.

M.H.

Gilding the Bible

DIE EBFUELLUNG. By Heinrich Zador. Lucas Cranach Verlag, Muenchen.

THIS story from the days of the prophets Elijah, Elisha and Micah was written by a poet living in Israel, in a language he is not quite master of—German—and perhaps the most significant thing about it is the fact that it has been accepted by a German publisher, even though it treats a subject so very remote to modern thought. The story follows that of the Bible closely, often enough using the very words of the biblical chronicler. As most of us remember, the tale of the struggle between King Ahab and the prophets is a bloody and primitive one. It is this struggle that Zador is interested in, that between priest and prophet is quite secondary. Mostly the author sticks to the rather boring story of the Bible with endless diplomatic and theological negotiations, with strategy and tactics. He is at his best when he describes landscape; in fact there are some fine lyrics in prose in between the narrative. But they are not enough to make this reviewer see why the story had to be retold at all. In Feuchtwanger's "Jephtha" — which was not a good book either — the author at least attempts, with varied success, to buttress the sparse Bible story with psychological padding. This novel brings little that we cannot find in the Bible itself, apart from the aforementioned lyrical passages.

PAULA ARNOLD

STAMPS

Mr. G. Munnings, 1 Martindale Rd., Heathcote Valley, Christchurch, S.E. 2, New Zealand, would like to exchange stamps with a collector in Israel.

Arab Drama And Cinema

STUDIES IN THE ARAB THEATRE AND CINEMA. By Jacob M. Landau. University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia (Oxford University Press, London), 1958. 230 pp. Illustrated. Index. $6.

THE appearance of a full-length book in any language on an aspect of Arab cultural life is welcome at all times; but the publication of a comprehensive survey of the Arab theatre and cinema written by an Israel scholar in English is an academic event of some importance. The Arab people have not distinguished themselves in the art of drama, and what little theatre they have had has not been studied thoroughly even by Arab students, although a few books on the subject have come out during the past few years.

Dr. Jacob M. Landau, unhampered by the lack of direct contact with the Arab world during the past decade, continued his pioneer research work into Arab drama from its earliest manifestations in mimicry, the passion play and the shadow theatre up to its latest developments in this century, traversing a long road which takes us through the birth and growth of the Arab theatre during the 19th and the 20th centuries and concludes with a short examination of the Arab cinema in which he offers both an analysis and a history of the latest form of the dramatic art in the Arab world.

Dr. Landau, who has been teaching at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, is now Lecturer in Modern Near Eastern Studies at the Tel Aviv University's School of Law and Economics. To his chapters on the Arab dramatic arts, he adds a highly valuable list of some 1,000 plays in Arabic, both original and translated, written since 1848. There is also a comprehensive bibliography, perforce incomplete since it excludes a few more recent works in Arabic.

The book includes short studies of the three foremost playwrights in Arabic — Ahmed Shawqi, Tawfik el-Hakim and Mahmoud Taimur — which include separate sketches of these authors' more important plays.

The section on Arab cinema takes up about a quarter of the text and is written with competence although it is less up-to-date than the previous parts. A historical sketch on the beginnings and development of the Arab film is followed by a chapter on the technical side of this fast growing industry — distribution, production and direction. The final chapter in this section concerns the themes of the Arab film, and should be of value to those whose interest in the subject extends beyond the purely artistic and technical aspects.

All in all, Dr. Landau has succeeded in the task he set himself — of describing the evolution and tracing the main features of the Arab theatre and cinema. This outstanding contribution to the study of a neglected aspect of Arab cultural life will be essential to the student and of interest to the general reader.

NISSIM REJWAN

PRINTING KUDOS

"EXAMINATION of a well-produced book will show that a successful combination of its main essentials of type face, composition, margins, paper, presswork, and binding forms a harmonious and legible whole. To achieve harmony and legibility is the main object of typography." (Oliver Simon, Introduction to Typography.) Most of the books appearing in this country are a far cry from what a well-produced book should be. Even if we take into account the special difficulties the Israel typographer encounters, the biggest being the lack of suitable type-faces, the indifference of publishers, printers and last but not least that of the reading public is the main reason for the low standard exemplified in most of our Hebrew books. Even economic considerations cannot play a decisive part in this state of affairs because a well produced book does not necessarily cost more than a badly produced one, and it is mostly only a question of the will to produce a well-printed book by abiding by the above-mentioned rules.

The Yad Vashem Remembrance Authority is therefore to be congratulated on having published this last year a series of books with excellent typography and whose contents and outer appearance, from the book-jacket to composition, printing of text and pictures, paper and binding make up a harmonious whole. These books should show our publishers (and public bodies that publish books) what can be done in this field.

However, one must insist that the Authority change its perverse transliteration of the second half of its name from "Washem" to the correct *Vashem*.

E.E.

GREAT NEW GREEK EPIC

THE ODYSSEY: A MODERN SEQUEL. By Nikos Kazantzakis. Translated into English verse by Kimon Friar. Secker and Warburg, 30s.

By C. M. Bowra

LONG poems are out of fashion, and there is a tacit agreement that Edgar Allan Poe was right when he said that they could not exist. It is true that illiterate Tatars in the Tien-shan mountains still compose enormous epics and recite them to wondering audiences of nomads, but in Europe the epic, which was once regarded as the crown of poetry, is out.

Yet in our own time a most remarkable epic has been composed and is now presented in an English version hardly less remarkable. Nikos Kazantzakis (1883-1957) was one of the select band of writers, like Tolstoy, Hardy, Rilke, and Conrad, who escaped the notice of the electors to the Nobel Prize. His novels are among the most impressive of our time, but his most astonishing and most original creation was his epic "Odyssey." It is now almost unprocurable, and even for those who know modern Greek fairly well it is not easy to read, since Kazantzakis ransacked the rich resources of his language for words which are not in the dictionaries. It is longer than Homer's "Iliad" and "Odyssey" together, and its unit is a line of seventeen syllables. Such a book called for translation, but until Mr. Friar undertook the heroic task, it seemed unlikely that anyone would have the necessary knowledge, accomplishment and courage to do it.

Reads Like Original

Mr. Friar's translation is a great achievement. He has reduced the line to 12 or 13 syllables, and this is about as many as an English line can take. He had the great advantage of knowing Kazantzakis well and consulting him at every turn. He is scrupulously careful and accurate, understands the poem from inside, and has made it part of himself. His translation reads like an original work, and yet he has added nothing to what he has found in the Greek. He catches the tense, passionate, varied tone of Kazantzakis without falling into rhetoric or flatness.

NIKOS KAZANTZAKIS

has been admirably described by W.B. Stanford in "The Ulysses Theme" but no one from Sophocles to Joyce has seen so many possibilities in him as Kazantzakis has. He has picked up a hint here from Euripides and there from Dante, but he has fused them into a single, Titanic character, who seems to carry on his shoulders the fortunes of the human race and to embody its lowest and its highest characteristics. Yet though Kazantzakis' Odysseus is a great deal larger than life, and several times as natural, he is indisputably alive in his zest for action and danger, his powerful appetites, his searching curiosity, his desire to find out the inner meaning of existence, his love of life and his gradual discovery of what really matters most in it.

This poem tells the progress of a human soul and may be called symbolical without any straining of that much tried word, but everything is presented in so concrete and individual a way that the story is of fascinating interest for its own sake. Kazantzakis was not a novelist for nothing, and the bold invention which gives such strength to his novels is at work everywhere in his "Odyssey." The episodes are as exciting, unusual, dramatic, and disturbing as we can wish, and we can never forecast what will happen next. Kazantzakis does not make the easy mistake of clinging to classical sources. His Odysseus goes literally to the world's end, and finds there his final illumination and the answer to all his questions. On the way he absorbs an astonishing amount of experience, and through it attains that inner unity which has been lacking in his lust for adventure and the lure of his flesh.

Odysseus Transformed

The inner significance of this long story is made clear at the end when the poet in his epilogue invokes the sun in words which are, as Mr. Friar says, "a long metaphor of the transmutation of all matter into flame, into light, into spirit." This is indeed Kazantzakis' theme. His Odysseus, who is truly flesh of our flesh, is at last transformed by his exploits and his sufferings, and though there is never any question of his rejecting the claims of the flesh, it becomes the instrument for other more lasting and more noble satisfactions.

Yet in this process the body is not dishonoured. Kazantzakis was a true Greek in his belief in the goodness of life and rejected any denial of it. On the one hand he is a true descendant of Homer in his conviction of the vast opportunities which await man in the short years at his disposal; on the other hand, he believes, as all the great Greeks believed, that no positive experience can in the end be useless and that man finds his own destiny through exploiting all his powers to the utmost, since only if he does this is he able to discover what is really worth doing.

(Copyright)

Scaling the Piano

A METHOD OF TEACHING PIANO and THE FOUNDATIONS OF MUSIC. By Tova Berlin-Papish. Kiryat Sefer Ltd., Jerusalem, 226 pages.

THIS is an important book on musical instruction, the first of its kind, I believe, in Hebrew. It should fill a gap by providing practical guidance in teaching beginners from the first lesson to an advanced stage of study. Tova Berlin-Papish can look back on a lifelong devotion to teaching music, but with her it is not only a profession but a vocation. And so her book shows on every page a loving care for her charges and a desire to pass on her accumulated experience and knowledge to young teachers who hesitantly start to give their first lessons. Parents of prospective musical talents usually think that the elementary instruction is not very important for the later development of their children, but this is quite erroneous and often has disastrous results in frightening talented children off music altogether.

Mrs. Berlin-Papish's system, based mainly on Jacques Dalcroze's teaching, sets out to present a method of instruction without demanding blind adherence to it, thus providing young teachers with plenty of material, without relieving them of the necessity to think and act independently.

The book is full of "case histories" to exemplify certain problems, and carefully considered advice is given. From the very beginning of the first lesson and the first melodic and rhythmical steps through polyphony, chords and scales, to the development of a feeling for rhythm, the training of eye and ear, and the development of improvisation as an important means for training musical talent, every subject gets conscientious treatment, and many music examples illustrate the points raised in the text.

All in all, this is a most useful book for music teachers who take their profession seriously and want to enlarge and improve their system of teaching. Mrs. Berlin-Papish's last sentence in the book can also serve as its motto: "The full development of the musical talent of every child will take place only if the music teacher knows how to turn his subject into a recurrent source of pleasure and creativity."

YOHANAN BOEHM

ZANZIBAR SPICED

JUSTICE OF THE HEART. by E. A. Robertson. Macmillan, New York 1958. 278 pp. $4.50.

MISS Robertson has here attempted a very delicate psychological picture of the female heart. Louise Downes, an efficient and well-known reporter and a pretty blonde, is running away from herself—a desperate flight caused by a sense of guilt. The first chapters, which unroll against the background of a great London newspaper, are amusing and credible, even though some of the conversations between feature editor and contributor are sufficiently startling. So are some assignments in strange places, vividly described.

When we come to Zanzibar, where Louise has gone as a freelance to ferret out the truth about an Arab editor who may have been wrongfully imprisoned, Miss Robertson's touch is less sure. She knows all about that odd island, and some of the descriptions as well as the conversations between English people there are droll and striking. But neither the language nor the behaviour of the various non-whites — among whom there are no Negroes whatever — rings true. On the whole, a pleasant book in spite of some gruesome last chapters.

P.A.

WORLD JEWRY

The English-Language monthly of the Diaspora

Published in London

In the MARCH issue:

WOLF MANKOWITZ
TYRONE GUTHRIE
JAMES CAMERON on the Krupp empire
LALA KAUFMAN on her father Sholem Aleichem
MARTIN FREUD on his father Sigmund Freud.
IAN MIKARDO, M.P.

Subscription Rates
Yearly (12 issues post-free)
Surface mail IL5.000 Air mail IL8.000

Obtainable in Israel at
World Jewish Congress
123, Yehuda Halevy St.,
Tel Aviv
&
W.J.C., 1, Ben Yehuda St.,
Jerusalem

WORLD JEWRY

Subscribe to
THE JERUSALEM POST

Start your subscription while you are here and have it transferred to your home address on your departure.

COUPON ORDER

Please enter my subscription for:—

☐ One Year IL.52.000
☐ 6 Months IL.26.500
☐ 3 Months IL.13.250

Name _____

Address _____

Subscriptions should be remitted to any of our offices in:

JERUSALEM: P.O.B. 81, — Rehov Hahavatselet.
TEL AVIV: P.O.B. 1125,—82 Rehov Nahlat Binyamin.
HAIFA: P.O.B. 4810, — 24 Rehov Herzl.

Earn Dollars Advertise in

the Jewish Post and OPINION

America's only national Anglo-Jewish weekly newspaper (circulated in all 49 states)
For further details please consult your Advertising Agent or write to our ISRAEL BUREAU:
4 Rehov Gilead, Talpiot—Jerusalem

Holland's Golden Age

THE exhibition of 17th century Dutch art at the Helena Rubinstein Pavilion provides a unique opportunity to make, or renew, acquaintance with one of the most important contributions to European painting. Loan exhibitions of this type are especially important here, so far from art centres and with so few old masters to be seen at our museums, so that once again — recalling the Dutch Exhibition of 1954 — we have to be grateful to our Dutch friends for their gesture.

The phenomenal rise of Dutch painting in the 17th century has never been explained. Within a period of some 60 years, roughly between 1590 and 1650, in a country not previously particularly noted for its artistic production, there appeared painters of the calibre of Rembrandt and Vermeer, Jan Steen and De Hooch, Fabritius and Maes, Ostade and Gerard Terborch, Van Goyen, Ruisdael and Cuyp. The appearance of innumerable "descriptive" painters may be attributed, in a period of comparative peace after the end of the Spanish war and in a mood of expansion, to supply following demand for portraits of families, civic leaders and worldly goods. But the on-rush of genius remains a mystery.

The exhibition which includes five oils by Rembrandt and two by Frans Hals, which alone would give it stature, has been designed to show examples of the various aspects of Dutch art by leading artists of the time, most of whom were specialists in their particular field: portraiture, domestic scenes, landscapes, seascapes, town scenes, still-life, flower pieces, etc. Two points must strike the spectator immediately: the superlative technical excellence and the realism of the works.

In his scholarly and very informative introduction to the catalogue, Dr. A.B. de Vries, Director of the Mauritshuis, quotes the historian Huizinga as saying that the Dutch were realists in the sense that they were convinced of the absolute reality of all that is, all that exists, and that this conviction led to the rendering of realistic detail, infinitely varied and infinitely repeated. Dr. de Vries goes on to say that as Protestantism had banned pictorial art from the churches, the artists were led to paint such themes for their own benefit so that we find that their pictures of religious subjects have an intimate and realistic quality. It is indeed this feeling of intimacy, coupled with amazing technical proficiency, that gives Dutch 17th century art its main appeal, and it has been said that these painters took art from the grandiose and the overwhelming and made it into a "fireside friend."

The five works by Rembrandt are four portraits and a painting of "Susanna Bathing," the last named a small work with typical Rembrandtian treatment of the nude, unidealized and touching in its realism. Attention must be called to the magnificent portrait of his brother, so expressive in every touch, painted with such a breadth and freedom. There is a portrait of the Jewish physician, Dr. Ephraim Bueno, and a small study of an old man, which is also believed to be the head of a Jew. His three drawings equally demand attention, if only to see how directly impressions and thoughts may be recorded and with what economical means. The Frans Hals portraits are very brilliant in execution, as is usual with this master; they are painted with gusto and we have the feeling that this is exactly what the originals looked like.

TEL AVIV ART NOTES

In an exhibition where every work makes its own claim on us, there are yet certain paintings which particularly rivet attention: the view of Haarlem with its wide sky and grave beauty by Jacob Ruisdael, the "River View with Mountains" by Albert Cuyp with his characteristic golden light, the "Still Life" by Van Anraedt with its amazing technical virtuosity, Van Baburen's expressive "Lute Player," Terborch's dignified and gracious small "Portrait of a Woman," Van Ostade's lively "Fishwoman," Jan Steen's "Wedding Party," and "Ahasuerus Enraged," Metsu's brilliant "Breakfast Scene," Jan Micker's fascinating "Bird's Eye View of Amsterdam," the exquisite little flower piece by Ambrosius Bosschaert in which the shape of each flower has been sharply and lovingly delineated, and the atmospheric "Panoramic View of the Dunes" by the landscapist Vermeer of Haarlem. Unfortunately, but not unexpectedly, there is no example of the great Vermeer of Delft, but doubtless the question of insurance alone made dispatch impossible.

Attention is called to the many excellent examples of draughtsmanship. Especially to be noted are the beautiful small studies of ships at sea by Van de Velde, the Paul Potter animal studies, the De Wit, Waterloo and Visscher drawings to mention but a few.

The exhibition remains open until April 7.

Ra'anan Cartoons

AT Tel Aviv's Beit Sokolov there is a selection of cartoons by Ra'anan Lurie, a fifth generation sabra who is still in his twenties but already known overseas as well as in Israel, for drawings done for "Bamahane" as their foreign correspondent and which were reproduced in "Life," the "Las Vegas Sun" and "The Cyprus Times."

Lurie is the type of cartoonist who makes one laugh aloud; he is a "debunker," quick to note the absurdity of a situation, foibles and oddities. But he is rather good-natured about it all, setting little down in malice. His "Keeping the Sabbath in Jerusalem" with its warring groups and heated atmosphere is typical of his attitude, as is his "Trafalgar Square" with the small figure of Nelson perched atop the high column and the timid-looking lions smiling shyly at one another below. He has a bold, incisive line and a nice feeling for pattern so that his more complex drawings also form good designs.

R. Ben-Zvi

AT the Katz Gallery, Tel Aviv, Ruth Ben-Zvi of Haifa is having her first show of oils, gouaches and a number of drawings. She is a lively draughtsman and her figure studies are particularly successful as she has an eye for stance and character. Her colour is bright, clear and gay but her paintings are still student's work and she has yet to learn how to organise the elements in a picture and how to exploit her medium. There are, however, some pleasant studies of trees and her Mount Carmel sketches are fresh and convey a feeling of space.

S.W.

Bezalel Show: Art Teaching on New Level

THE Bezalel National Museum is presenting a show that may mark a turning point in the teaching of painting in our schools. It features gouaches by youngsters between the ages of 10 and 16, pupils of the Apprentice School of Printing at Hadassah's Brandeis Centre and of the Beri Katznelson School, who have had the good fortune to be taught and guided by art teacher Itzhak Amir. The show sums up a year of revolution.

The exhibition was opened with a talk showing extraordinary understanding by Mr. A. Meiamed, a Ministry of Education Regional Supervisor, who explained how Mr. Amir had, over a number of years, come to the conclusion that a new approach was warranted; how the Ministry had been hesitant but cooperative; and how what was once a tentative experimental programme had been brought to fruition. The pictures are evidence of his words and the Ministry's open-mindedness is most commendable.

Children's painting in general is characterized by a freshness of approach and an uncritical view of both subject and technique. Too often, by the time the pupil reaches the age of Amir's students, he is self-conscious about his own efforts and quite spoiled by the demands of his teachers and parents, who expect results approximating those accomplished by the camera or the mechanical draughtsman. He is transfixed by a non-creative sophistication: he either draws in cliches or not at all.

World of Harmony

Amir's approach has done away with all this. He has introduced his pupils to the world of ordered harmony, in colour and composition. He has taken his pupils out to observe nature, but not to draw from it. The tree for them is now not only green, but a shape with variations of colour and texture that make up a whole. The tree is not an element to be placed any-old-how upon a piece of paper, but is part of a composition in which the whole of the paper is given equal consideration. It is not an object "coloured in," but an arrangement of the student's own colours which symbolize an object. Finally, the application of the paint itself is made an experience of prime importance. Surface, texture and movement of the brush strokes seems so well understood by these youngsters that many professional visitors will not be able to escape a twinge of jealousy.

This is of course a tremendous achievement for Mr. Amir, and all the more so as each student has obviously preserved and expressed his or her own personality in the process. True, many of the works bear the obvious influence of Chagall, the Expressionists, even of Viera Da Silva! Amir has introduced them to art of all ages through reproductions as well as through visits to current exhibitions of "live" paintings. But this sophistication has not resulted in a mental bloc; it has achieved a widening of horizons. The joy of making is here combined with a real understanding of the laws of creation, a grasp that still eludes so many of our painters.

Apart from the benefits of individual satisfaction, one wonders how much untapped talent goes to waste in our children, for mentors of the calibre of Amir are rare, even in art schools. Every parent and every teacher should see this gay, warm, progressive and inspiring show, and then ask Mr. Amir how he does it.

MEIR RONNEN

"NIGHT SCENE." By a 12-year-old pupil of the Beri Katznelson School. (See below).

Abstraction & Criticism (CONTINUED)

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — *The Post's* policy of printing letters of complaint accompanied by replies from the institutions or persons criticised is admirable. It is not only a rewarding and informative feature of your newspaper but a stimulating one.

Thoughtful readers can observe, however, that in a few cases a reply appears in form but not in fact, giving the impression that a point has been answered when it has only been circumscribed.

In concluding an editorial note introducing a letter I wrote concerning remarks made by your art reviewer, you stated, "Below is a reply from our critic, S.W." (your issue of February 13). Below was not a reply from your critic, S.W. Your critic evaded the point entirely, I was not — and it seems to me patently clear — defending "abstract" painting, nor could I, not knowing what your critic means by this term, since S.W. used it to describe both non-objective and figurative work, lumping together Neo-Plasticism, Abstract Expressionism, Abstract, and Tachism. I was attacking criticism.

Featured "below" were two great Classics of evasive argument — *Argumentum ad hominem* (in which Mondrian, Kandinsky, Manessier, da Silva, Van Gogh, Arp and Janco are the "Good Guys" and Mokady, Soulages and Mathieu are the "Bad Guys," interposed and substituted for the real issue) and *Argumentum ad populum* (the appeal that the only important issue is that all real, honest-to-goodness, sensible art lovers know that good pictures have easily recognizable subject-matter). What is needed is not more obscurantism and illogic but a re-evaluation and clarification of the aims, possibilities and limits of art criticism.

Yours, etc.

JOSEPH FITZPATRICK

Tel Aviv, February 21.

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — In connection with the dialogue in your pages on February 13 about Abstract Art and whether or not it is a "dead-end," may I chip in with a few words?

One could expatiate at length on the subject, but in brief: a) Van Gogh early abandoned impressionism. For him it was a dead-end. It was no longer grist to his mill. Sisley did not abandon it; Monet did not. For them it remained grist to their mills all their lives. But all three were fine artists. Conclusion? One does not judge an artist by the badge he wears. Mokady may or may not have weakened in "going abstract," but his performance certainly does not bear witness either against or for abstraction as a conception of painting.

b) Regarding Arp's and Janco's comments about abstract painting as a "dead-end": the fact that "everyone is doing it, and badly," does not indicate that it is a dead-end. Only a snob could turn against a conception of painting just because "everyone" is doing it. The artist who "goes abstract" in response to an imperious inner necessity will, despite the critics, go ahead and do it, in his own way, and his aim will be to do it, not badly, but marvellously, unabashed by all those who are doing it badly. As to Arp and Janco specifically — Janko is now exhibiting abstract work, despite his remarks about the dead-end of abstraction.

Artists commonly make all sorts of remarks, fallacious and otherwise, in accordance with their changing moods and these are more relevant to their own art and personality than to art in general. But nobody, not even an artist, should dare to declare *ex cathedra*, that such and such a style of painting is a dead-end — it only needs one good painter to disprove him, and that painter might be himself.

Yours, etc.

"DEAD-END" KID

(Name and Address Supplied)

Jerusalem, February 23.

In Jaffa

opposite the CLOCK TOWER in one of the world's most ancient places

AVOYA

THE RESTAURANT for real ORIENTAL and other SPECIALITIES, AWAITS YOU

HOT SHASHLIK FRESH FISH

A sensation for your guests from abroad.

LATE HOURS NIGHTLY.

Buffet Paints Severe New York, Sells the Lot

By WILLIAM MILLINSHIP

PARIS (OFNS). — EVACUATE the population of New York, look at it in smog-light with a hangover, and you have some idea of Bernard Buffet's vision of the American metropolis. The millionaire French painter has opened his annual Paris exhibition with 18 large canvases, giving his despairing view of New York as an unpeopled prison. The chequered skyscrapers of the city stand out in gaunt black lines against sickly yellow and off-white skies and there is not even a stray cat to be seen in the streets. The tugboat passing under Brooklyn Bridge has no crew. Thirty-year-old Buffet has stripped New York to the bone, and a grim-looking skeleton it is.

The French critics have not been enthusiastic, but have once again praised the uncompromising severity of Buffet's work. All the paintings were sold within a few days, six to Paris collectors, three to American private collectors and the rest to the Findlay Gallery, Chicago. The prices ranged from 2,400,000 francs (about IL8,500) to four million francs (about IL14,000).

Young M. Buffet can still afford his Rolls-Royce and his chateau near Aix-en-Provence, where he painted his New York series at the end of last year, about 18 months after his visit to the U.S.

The opening of the exhibition coincided with the publication of a first novel by the former mannequin, cover-girl and singer, Annabel, whom Bernard Buffet married last autumn. It is called "Comme Tout le Monde" ("Like Everyone Else"), but there is nothing very ordinary about the characters. They are all wealthy, or are luxury-loving parasites, who drink hard and maintain complicated sexual and emotional relations with each other in search of happiness, which, not surprisingly, eludes them. Depicted at the beginning as over-age adolescents, they show signs of growing up by the end of the book, having corrupted and ruined the happiness of an "ordinary young couple" (the husband, atomic scientist, is driven to drugs) in the process. The only character in the novel who shows any interest in work is Philippe, a famous actor, whose excessive tolerance of his mistress' sexual exuberance is presented as the cause of all their woes.

Annabel produces a picture of the gay, mad, 30-year-old society of Paris and St. Tropez, as unattractive as her husband's views of New York. She does not, unhappily, have Bernard Buffet's solid sense of construction, but her book will no doubt become a "daring" film.

Eichelberg Has First Show at Nora

THE Nora Studio in Jerusalem is presenting Margrit Eichelberg's first one-man-show consisting of drawings, watercolours, pastels, gouaches and collages, as well as some uncatalogued mosaics.

The exhibition creates a very mixed impression, as many of the studies seem raw and undigested. It is commendable of the gallery to try to give one an idea of the artist's development. However, a little more selectivity would help the public sort out its reaction. The artist swings back and forth between cubism, sheer geometry and a rolling, sculptural line, as in "Woman Crouching," which is completely abstract. Nos. 4 and 9 are interesting geometrical constructions in which the colour very cleverly breaks up the flat surface into receding and advancing planes. However, the two most successful and complete pictures are the well-constructed cubist Marionettes (1) and Indoors (8). The latter is not only well formalized and designed but even has atmosphere to boot.

Beside these works, the rest of the studies pale into obviousness, and this is the fault with the mosaics as well. The designs are just not subtle enough. And the mixture of symbols of hands and eyes with quite abstract shapes in the drawings is unsettling. The mosaics, however, have helped her paintings and one can clearly see the influence of their colours and patterns.

More Subtlety

Mrs. Eichelberg must beware of the obvious in technique as well. Her designs deserve better than the crude cross-hatching in the collage-cum-gouache. But all her work attests to the honesty of her approach and the paintings mentioned above to her real talent. She must now work on subtlety in texture and design.

M.R.

Radio Review

Discussion Made Useful

WHAT a welcome change it was to hear a really lively discussion in Sunday's Round Table on "Why students do not return after completing their studies at foreign universities." We were resigned to streams of oratory in this programme, but this time, as each point was concisely brought up, it was thoroughly debated — quite heatedly at times — enabling us to appreciate each person's point of view. The high level of the discussion was due in no small measure to Eliahu Saltpeter, the bureau chief of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, who so capably acted as moderator. His remarks were brief, and he steered the discussion so skilfully that the participants were encouraged to bring out the subject's many facets.

The programme was valuable in that it helped to dispel many misconceptions. First of all it became apparent that few students remain overseas, after completing their studies and gaining a little experience in their field, since the majority's attachment to this country is naturally very strong. And the main deterrent to taking up positions here was not lower salaries nor more difficult material conditions, but a reaction to the system of work and the attitude towards research which obtains here.

Dr. Dan Zohar, Instructor in Genetics at the Hebrew University, explained that in most Western countries research is carried out through team work, and this method gives young scientists the impetus to advance. In Israel projects are generally carried out under the direction of a senior scientist who regards the younger men as his assistants, thus curbing any opportunity or initiative for independent work. Mr. David Senegali, Production Manager at the Friedman Engineering Works, who like Dr. Zohar has recently returned from post-graduate studies overseas, explained that this same attitude exists in industry. Industrialists just do not realize that expert knowledge in production planning and management acquired overseas is of enormous advantage.

Young sabras go overseas mostly at their own expense (Mrs. Shulamith Ariosoroff, Director of the Bureau for Returned Students, of the Prime Minister's Office, pointed out that their foreign currency allocation is minimal) and study not only for their own personal advancement but in order to make their contribution to progress here. If they are not given the opportunity to use this knowledge, some are not unnaturally reluctant to return.

• • •

WHEN the "Guest in the Studio" is an expert in his field, it seems a pity not to devote at least a few moments to hearing his opinions on developments in that same field in Israel. Saturday's guest was Dr. Olaf Friedbeck, Director-General of the Swedish Broadcasting Corporation, who has just completed a visit as guest of Kol Yisrael. While the interview dwelt mainly on broadcasting in Sweden, half the allotted time was devoted to a discussion on the costs and merits of television, which is still not a burning problem here. Not a word about Kol Yisrael.

The quick-fire style Yehuda Lev so successfuly uses for his newscasts was certainly out of place in this programme, especially in contrast to Dr. Friedbeck's measured, confident speech.

S.K.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: Programme in memory of Yosef Sprinzak (Sun. 8.00). I.P.O. Concert: Beethoven's fifth concerto (Sun. 9.30). Kol Yisrael Concert: Carel Salomon "Dalia," Mahler "Songs of a Wayfarer, Beethoven's fourth symphony (Tues. 8.00). "Hansel and Gretel" musical play (Wed. 9.30). "Each and Every One" edited by Peter Frye (Thurs. 9.30). "The Life of a Man," a programme marking the centenary of the birth of Sholom Aleichem (Fri. 8.00). Concert: Schumann, "Overture, Scherzo, and Finale," Elgar, Concerto for Cello and Orchestra, Hindemith "Nobilissima Visione." Opera: Verdi's Falstaff, part 1 (Sat. 4.30).

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
522, 249, 38.5 & 41.7 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.35, 7.00 and 7.58 a.m. 1.30, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m.
English: 2.00 p.m. French: 2.15 p.m.

TODAY

6.30 a.m. Religious Services (R) 6.37 Exercises. 7.17 Musical Clock (R). 8.00 Close Down.

11.00 a.m. Popular Concert: Chopin. "Les Sylphides"; Massenet: Piano Concerto in E-flat-major; Rimsky-Korsakov: Dances from "Le Coq d'or." 12.00 Lunchtime Music. 12.40 Sephardic Tunes. 1.00 Symphonic Dances. 1.45 Where to Go? 1.50 Light Music. 2.30 Close Down.

3.15 Programme for Yemenites. 3.50 Kabbalat Shabbat. 4.00 Youth Corner. 4.30 News in English, Swedish & Spanish. 5.05 Classical Request Programme: Sibelius: Valse Triste; Saint-Saens: Piano Concerto No. 4 in C-minor (soloist: Grant Johannesen); Tchaikowsky: Suite from "Swan Lake" (Conductor: Igor Markevitch). 6.00 "Children play for Children"—Youth Concert by Students of the Tel Aviv Conservatoire. 6.30 "Why just that" —ed. by Y. Shimoni and A. Schmuckler. 7.30 Bible Reading. 7.30 The Week through the Eyes of the Writer. 7.45 Ron Ami. 8.00 "Maybe Tomorrow"? ed. by Y. Ben-Porath. 8.45 Leonard Pennario (Piano). 9.15 Friday Evening Concert: Menotti: Violin Concerto, played by Tossi Spivakowsky, with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Charles Munch. Brahms: Symphony No. 2 in D, op. 73, played by the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Carlo-Maria-Giulini (Recorded at the Fredric Mann Auditorium in Tel Aviv). 10.30 Folk Dances. 11.10 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Services & Morning Melodies. 8.47 Sabbath Morning Concert: Cuselu: Concerto in C for Bassoon and Orchestra; Egk: French Suite after Rameau (Conductor: Ferenc Fricsay). 9.30 Light Music. 9.55 Musical Quiz. 10.15 "On Writers and Books," ed. by E. Hamenahem. 10.45 Popular Concert: Nicolai: "The Merry Wives of Windsor"; Bizet: "L'Arlesienne," Suite No. 1. 11.15 "Curtain Up." 12.15 Requests. 12.50 Stage and Screen. 1.40 Cantoral Recordings. 2.30 Close Down.

3.30, Musical Matinee. 4.00 Light Music. 4.30 Opera: Verdi: "Un Ballo in Maschera" — Acts 3 & 4. 5.35 "Art and Culture." 5.50 Science Studio. 6.05 Chamber Music: Beethoven: String Quartet in F, opus 59 No. 1, played by the Tel Aviv Quartet (Breuer—Carmi — Steinberg — Bregman). 6.45 Readings. 7.15 Guests in the Studio. 7.30 Melaveh Malka. 8.00 Quiz by S. Rosen. 8.30 "Pleasantly Yours" — a Variety Programme. 8.50 Bible Reading: Yehezkel, Chaps. 27 & 28. 9.10 Sport. 9.15 Our Political Front — talk by H. Berger. 9.25 The "Noah's Ark" Orchestra. Soloists: Rena Samsonov (Mezzo-Soprano); Mordechai Ben-Shahar (Baritone). Conductor: Yitshak Graziani. Excerpts from Musicals. 9.55 Concert by the Kol-Yisraej Orchestra: Boccherini: Cello Concerto (Soloist: Hadassah Etzion; Conductor: Shalom Rikiis); Jonel Patin: Sinfonia Breve (Conductor: Georg Singer). 10.30 Music for Dancing and Folk Dances. 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
422, 260, 202.7, 41.7 & 33.3 M.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: Today: 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Hebrew-Ladino lesson. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 Rumanian. 9.15 Hungarian. 9.30 Polish. 9.45 News in English.

Tomorrow: 6.00 Music from Movies (6.30 "Baton Up"). Nelson Riddle & Armand Bernard & their Orchestra. 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Yemenite. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 Rumanian. 9.15 Hungarian. 9.45 News in English.

ARABIC PROGRAMME
407 & 41.01 M.

Arabic Programme (including News): **Today & Tomorrow:** 6.30-7.15 a.m. 1.15-2.15 and 5.30-11.15 p.m. Persian: 5.15 p.m.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (33.3 M.): Programme to South Africa: Today: 6.30 News. 6.40 in the Jewish World. 6.45 Sabbath Programme. **Tomorrow:** 6.30 News. 6.40 "Editorial Opinion." 6.50 Melaveh Malkah.

Programme to the U.K.: Today: 10.15 News. 10.25 In the Jewish World. 10.30 Sabbath Programme. **Tomorrow:** 10.15 News. 10.25 "Editorial Opinion." 10.35 Melaveh Malkah.

ARMY PROGRAMME (48.4, 214, 225 & 285 M.): **Today:** 6.30 Opening. 6.33 Request Programme. 7.00 News. 7.15 "Pleasant Tunes." 7.30 The Week in Israel and in the World. 7.40 Choral Songs. 8.00 Friday Night Concert: Works by Verdi, Mozart & Shabtier. 9.00 News. 9.15 Excerpts from Noah's Ark Programmes. 10.00 Dance Music.

Tomorrow: 6.30 Opening. 6.33 "Musical Pot-Pourri." 7.00 News. 7.15 "Star of the Evening." 7.30 "Concerto": Haydn: Concerto for Cello & Orchestra, in D-major. 8.00 Musical Miniatures. 8.30 "The Night Following Shabbat." 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (19.66, 16.86, 13.92, 13.82) 7.15-7.45 p.m. **Today:** News. Parliamentary Review. British Album. **Tomorrow:** News. News Talk. Students from Israel. Review of the Weekly British Press.

MUSIC U.S.A. (19 & 25 M.): Voice of America: **Today and Tomorrow:** 9.00-11.00 p.m. Light Music and Jazz.

CYPRUS BROADCASTING SERVICE — English Programme (434 & 405 M.): **Today:** 7.30 a.m. News. 12.32 p.m. Midday Melodies. 1.30 News. 4.30 "Roundabout." 4.45 Light Music. 7.00 News & Commentary. 7.15 Piano Playtime. 10.00 A Concert from The Royal Festival Hall. 11.00 News. **Tomorrow:** 7.30 a.m. News. 12.30 p.m. "From my Library." 1.30 News. 4.30 Broadcast to Schools. 7.00 News. 7.10 Gram Session with David Frost. 10.00 Saturday Night Theatre. 10.30 Hot Music for a Cold Night. 11.00 News.

The only radio set in Israel with a tuned high frequency stage (three-gang tuning condenser) guaranteeing a 100% stable reception.

- Ten Valves
- Five Wavelength
- Built-in antenna
- Four Loudspeakers for high and bass tunes
- High fidelity Tone
- Outstanding performance

KLIPPER RADIO WORKS LTD

Licensee of SCHNEIDER RADIO-TELEVISION, PARIS

Haifa Cinemas

Performances Starting Saturday, February 28, 1959

ARMON Tel. 4848
Second Week
"Sensuel, pur et hardi" —Vide French Press
JEANNE MOREAU
in Louis Malle's masterpiece
LES AMANTS
FOR ADULTS ONLY
Forum Film.

EN DOR Tel. 3421
Sat., Sun., Mon.:
LOVING YOU
Elvis Presley, Lizabeth Scott
Tues., Wed., Thurs.:
LAND UNKNOWN
Jock Mahoney, Shawn Smith
2 perfs. nightly: 6.45 and 9.

ORLY Tel. 81288
Third Week
PETER USTINOV
PABLITO CALVO
in the original, wonderful and amusing production
AN ANGEL PASSED IN BROOKLYN

AMPHITHEATRE
Israel Premiere
Tommy Sands — Lili Gentle
Sing Boy Sing
20th Century Fox Film in Cinemascope

ORAH Tel. 4017
Lino Ventura, Charles Vanel, Bella Darvi
LE GORILLE VOUS SALUE BIEN
"Secret Service Agent No. 1"
For adults only.
Suspense, Action, Espionage

ATZMON Tel. 3003
All Mine to Give
(Technicolor)
Glynis Johns, Cameron Mitchel

MIRON Tel. 3003
20 Rehov Hanevi'im,
in Atzmon Cinema building
Opening Shortly

GAL OR Tel. 4587
Second Week
Evenings:
JACK PALANCE
SHELLEY WINTERS in
I Died A Thousand Times

ORION Tel. 4020
Third Week
Charles Chaplin in
The Great Dictator

MORIAH Tel. 81477
ANDY GRIFFITH
at his funniest in
No Time For Sergeants
2 perfs. nightly at 6.45 and 9 p.m.

PEER Tel. 2232
Israel Premiere
Jack Palance, Anita Ekberg
in a thriller packed with tension and intrigue
THE MAN INSIDE
Cinemascope.
A Columbia Picture

MAY Tel. 2856
Third Week
FRANCOISE ARNOUL in
LA CHATTE
with BERNARD WICKI

Jerusalem Cinemas

Saturdays: 6.45 & 9.45. Weekdays: 3.30, 6.45 & 9.45
Starting Saturday, February 28, 1959

ARNON Tel. 4829
BATTLE OF THE V-1
MICHAEL RENNIE
PATRICIA MEDINA
MILLY VITALE
A war film packed with suspense, the dramatic story of courageous patriots who thwarted the Nazis and helped save thousands of lives.

EDEN Tel. 3829
2nd Week
THE BROTHERS KARAMAZOV
M.G.M.'s version of Dostoevsky's masterpiece, starring:
YUL BRYNNER
MARIA SCHELL
CLAIRE BLOOM
FOR ADULTS ONLY

CINEMA CENTRAL
2nd Week
Michael Todd's
AROUND THE WORLD IN 80 DAYS
Saturday: 6, 9
Other days: 5, 8.30
Spec. Mat. Sun., at 10.30

ORION Tel. 2914
Two famous comedians:
FERNANDEL and TOTO
in Christian Jacque's comic masterpiece
La Loi
C'est La Loi
Also Sunday at 10.30 a.m.

ORNA Tel. 4733
2nd Week
Young couples struggling with their personal problems amid the chaos of war
IN LOVE AND WAR
ROBERT WAGNER — DANA WYNTER, — JEFFREY HUNTER — HOPE LANGE
Cinemascope, Color de Luxe

RON TEL. 3104
2nd Week
Ingrid Bergman, Cary Grant
in the picture of the year
Warner Bros.
INDISCREET
Technicolor-Vistavision
Hebrew, English subtitles
Also Sunday, at 10.30 a.m. and today (Friday) at 2 p.m.

SEMADAR Tel. 3742
2nd Week
Evenings only
The finest Russian film in years
THE CRANES ARE FLYING
Starring the unforgettable TATYANA SAMOILOVA
Matinees:
BLACK KNIGHT

ZION HALL
For the first time in Cinemascope and Eastmancolor:
Preciosi's Opera
TOSCA
Superb performances by the soloists, orchestra and choir of the Rome Opera
Today (Friday) at 2 p.m.:
AMAZING COLOSSAL MAN

TEL OR Tel. 3570
Christian Jacque's immortal
CARMEN
Starring: Viviane Romance (Carmen), Jean Marais (Don Jose)
A Steiner Film

Commencing Saturday, February 28, 1959

EDISON Tel. 4056
from Warner Bros., In Warnercolor
Ernest Hemingway's Pulitzer and Nobel Prize-winning story you will never forget
THE OLD MAN AND THE SEA
with
SPENCER TRACY
Today, Friday, at 2.30.
The Stockholm 1958 World Football Cup Finals

STUDIO Tel. 4055
3rd Week
The marvellous fairy tales and the people of Sweden who had faith in them
LA SORCIERE
(THE WITCH)
Starring
Marina Vlady—Nicole Courcel
Also today (Friday), at 2.30

Tel Aviv Cinemas

Saturday night: at 7.30 & 9.30. Weekdays: at 3.30, 7.30, 9.30.
Beginning on Saturday night, February 28, 1959

TEL-AVIV Cinema
INGRID BERGMAN Third Week
The Greatest Actress of the year in
THE INN of the SIXTH HAPPINESS
with: Curt Jurgens, Robert Donat
Today: 3.15, Sat. 6.45, 9.30. Weekdays: 3.15, 6.45, 9.30
Owing to the length of the film patrons are kindly requested to be punctual. The only centrally-located hall in Tel Aviv. Bus Transport assured after the second performance

ALLENBY 8th Week
A new Kaye's here
DANNY KAYE
CURT JURGENS
JACOBOWSKY AND THE COLONEL
Saturday: 7 and 9.30
Daily: 3.30, 7 and 9.30

ARMON DAVID
Israel Premiere
A superb British production
EDDIE ALBERT
PAUL MASSAY
ORDERS TO KILL

CHEN Tel. 26837
Israel Premiere
Erskine's Caldwell's best-seller
God's Little Acre
Robert Ryan — Tina Louise
Aldo Ray
For adults only.

EDEN 2nd Week
SAMAYA GAMAL
ISMAIL YASSIN
DANCE OF LOVE
(Hashala Hamaza)
3.30, 6.45, 9.45

ESTHER 3rd Week
M.G.M. presents
HIGH SCHOOL CONFIDENTIAL
Russ Tamblyn
Mamie Van Doren
For adults only

CINEMA GAT
2nd Week
Romy Schneider so wonderful in Arthur Schnitzler's
CHRISTINE
3.30 — 7.15 — 9.15

CINEMA MAXIM
2nd Week
Romy Schneider in her first French film with Alain Dilon
CHRISTINE
3.30 — 7.15 — 9.15

MOGRABI 4th Week
William Holden
Sophia Loren
Trevor Howard
THE KEY
Based on the best-seller "Stella," by Jan Hartog
3.30, 7.15, 9.30

MIGDALOR
MARTINE CAROL as
NATHALIE
Co-starring
MISCHA AUER

OPHIR 2nd Week
SHIRLEY BOOTH
ANTHONY QUINN in
Hal Wallis' Production
HOT SPELL
Directed by:
Daniel MANN
FOR ADULTS ONLY

ORION 2nd Week
From the novel by Herman Wouk
GENE KELLY
NATALIE WOOD in
Marjorie Morningstar
in Warnercolor
3.30 — 7 — 9.15

PEER Tel. 20606
2nd Week
Dizengoff-Yirmiyahu
EDDIE CONSTANTINE
in
INCOGNITO
with DANIK PATISON
THILDA THAMAR

SHDEROTH
GREGORY PECK
LAUREN BACALL
in a hilarious romantic comedy
Designing Woman
in Cinemascope — Metrocolor

TAMAR
If you want to know the truth about women
SEE
LAURENCE HARVEY
JULIE HARRIS
DIANE CILENTO
MAI ZETTERLING
EVA GABOR
in
THE TRUTH ABOUT WOMEN

in Eastmancolor
Adults only.
Evening: 7.15 — 9.15
Continuous Matinees 10, 12, 2, & 4.

TCHELET 2nd Week
A 1958 Polish Musical Comedy in colour
WHEN LOVE BEGINS IN WARSAW
2 hours of good entertainment
Hebrew and English subtitles
Sat.: 5.45, 7.30, 9.30

YARON
JAMES MASON
DOROTHY DANDRIDGE (Carmen Jones)
BRODERICK CRAWFORD
in a true story of the most diabolical crime in maritime history
THE DECKS RAN RED

ZAMIR 4th Week
BIBI JEANMAIRE
RENEE VEDAL
DANIEL GELIN
In the great French picture
Charmants Garcons
Yair Film — Eastmancolor

LES JEUNES MARIS
ISRAEL PREMIERE
Five young couples, full of life and passion, ask themselves whether it is worthwhile to marry young.

CANNES PRIZE 1958

THE JERUSALEM POST

Friday, February 27, 1959

Economic News from Abroad

Capital Helps Australia

● Foreign investments in Australia increased sharply in the second half of 1958, and the trend is expected to continue during the current year. The annual capital inflow now exceeds $400m., over a third more than last year and almost double that of two years ago. On the other hand, the deficit in current account payments — about $25m. a month — proved to be less than previously estimated. Therefore plans for additional cutbacks in Australia's import licences have been dropped, and it is even possible that some liberalization will be introduced in the next licensing period, beginning in April.

Trans-Russian Pipeline

● A pipeline from the Ural oilfields to East Germany is to be built to relieve Russian railroads which are now carrying 80 per cent of East Germany's oil supplies. The 3,000 km. pipeline will carry 6,000,000 tons of crude oil a year. The preliminary work on its construction is to start shortly and the project is scheduled to be completed in 1963. The oil will partly supply the chemical industry, in particular for production of plastic materials. The pipeline will also supply refineries in Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

British Columbia's Power

● After prolonged delays it now looks as if a start will soon be made in developing British Columbia's large hydro-electric resources. The issue is becoming urgent in view of the rapidly increasing demand for electric power, which rose by 82 per cent between 1953 and 1957 and is expected to rise again by 40 per cent by 1961, and to need an additional six to seven million installed h.p. to satisfy demand by 1970. On the face of it, these requirements would be easy to cover by developing the Fraser River system which could yield some 35,000,000 h.p., but that scheme has been quashed by powerful fishing interests. The Fraser is the main spawning ground for Canadian salmon, which sells annually for about $55m. However, a recent report of the Fraser River Board shows that 1.5 million h.p. could be utilized in the upper reaches of the river without harming the fishing industry. Another 2-3 million h.p. may be installed on the Columbia River, when an agreement is reached with the U.S. authorities, who are planning to harness the river's lower reaches in Oregon and Washington. The biggest of all projects, however, is to be set up on the Peace River, where a single dam is to yield about four million h.p. The cost of the Fraser scheme will be about $520m., the Columbia project has been estimated at $1,000m., and the Peace River project (the only one carried out by a private group led by the Wenner-Gren Development Company) at a similar cost.

M.E. Trade Policies

● Israel, Lebanon, Ethiopia and Afghanistan were listed as the countries in the Middle East with the most liberal import policies, by a recent conference of Japanese economic diplomats. Iraq, Egypt and Turkey were described as sticking to a policy of balancing imports and exports from each individual country, while Syria, Sudan and Iran were reported to be restricting imports from countries that bought little from them. These restrictive practices have considerably dimmed Japanese hopes for expanding exports to the Middle East, though Japan is expected to increase her imports of Syrian cotton and Iranian products.

Millers' Plight Under Cost-Plus System

By Our Economic Editor

WHETHER the millers will stick to their ultimatum and close their plants if the Government rejects their claim for a higher milling fee is still to be seen. But the situation merits public attention both because the issue has a direct bearing upon the price of bread (for additional food subsidies cannot be guaranteed under present circumstances) and because it is highly typical of the clash of opposing tendencies prevailing in our economic policy.

MILLING POLICY

The millers point out, with some justification, that they have been urged and actively assisted by the authorities to expand the industry beyond the country's immediate requirements, in order to provide surplus capacity for the rapid population increase and for times of emergency. They conclude that the Government has thus implicitly guaranteed their viability. If the demand has not developed according to the original forecasts, it is, they claim, the Treasury that should be held responsible. The capacity of the mills has increased about 50 per cent during the past five years, while flour consumption has decreased by some five per cent in spite of the population rise. This is due to gradual replacement of bread by other foods in the wake of derationing and rising income levels, and in particular is due to improved supply of fodder that has obviated (or at least greatly reduced) the use of bread for animal consumption. As a result, the mills are now operating at 65 per cent of their capacity, and though the milling fee is now 28 per cent higher than that fixed in 1953, this rise does not even cover the advance in costs because of higher wages, prices, rates, etc. It would need another increase of IL3.5 per ton, almost one half of the current fee according to one estimate (or even double that amount, by another), to make the mills remunerative.

On the other hand, however, the ministries concerned are opposed to such a rise, not only for fiscal reasons (because passing the rise to the consumer would affect the cost of living), but also because they see no purpose served by securing the profitability of an industry, which — vital though it certainly is — has already over-expanded to such an extent. Needless to say, they are little impressed by calculations prepared by certified accountants. They point out that improved equipment is being installed and investments made in the industry even under current arrangements, and some surplus capacity is closed off by private agreements between the mill-owners based on compensation for the transfer of milling-quotas. As long as the industry is not losing money on a cash basis — i.e. merely unable to earn the amounts required to cover depreciation and profit — delaying tactics are used in order to postpone the unpleasant decision, in the hope that flour consumption will rise.

Paradoxically, it is thus the authorities who now rely upon the millers' business acumen and perseverance. One may even presume that they would gladly withdraw from the milling business, in order to encourage competition and private initiative, if it were not still necessary to control the deliveries of subsidized grain and flour to prevent their diversion to the higher-priced fodder market.

In the current transition period from rigid controls to a freer economy such conflicts are obviously unavoidable, but the fact is that although they demand decontrol, manufacturers are happiest under a cosy cost-plus system. That the present milling scheme is faulty cannot be doubted, for by spreading the work evenly among all existing plants a milling fee is fixed at the highest level. However, a reform need not be postponed until complete decontrol of grain and fodder can be brought about. Even while wheat import, and sale of flour and bran, remain in Government hands, milling could be contracted through tenders. This would result in concentration of the work in fewer mills operated at full capacity, thus enabling it to be profitable at a lower fee level.

Should the Government feel that there are economic — and possibly moral — reasons for keeping the surplus mills active (as it presumably would), it could easily do so on a stand-by basis by paying them a relatively small compensation, just as is now done through private agreements (the rate being less than one quarter the milling fee). Once taken out of the common pool of cost-plus, some of them could perhaps even be converted to fill export orders, though the idea appears unsuitable at the present juncture. But one can never foretell how far things will go once they start to move. And move they must if only the current practice of bickering is replaced by a positive policy.

Increased Costs

On the other hand, the Government did not wish to raise the milling industry's profits, and though the milling fee was gradually increased from IL30.6 per ton in 1953 to IL12.6 in 1957, and premiums introduced for higher extraction etc., the 28 per cent increase has patently lagged behind the advance in wages and other costs.

A statement prepared by Kesselman and Kesselman (certified accountants) shows that costs per ton milled increased by 23-34 per cent from 1955 to 1957/58, partly (about four per cent) due to the reduction in the utilization of the plant (from 70 to 65 per cent in the mills analyzed), but mainly (19-30 per cent) due to higher wages and salaries, water and power rates, telephone charges, taxes, etc. Calculating a profit of 6.5 per cent on the invested capital, the milling fee would have to be raised to almost IL39 per ton, in order to make the respective mills remunerative. If the profit is to be 8.5 per cent, and somewhat more liberal computations allowed as regards depreciation and some other cost elements, the eventual milling fee would have to rise to IL43 per ton at a 65 per cent utilization rate, and to IL37 if that rate drops to 55 per cent.

Needless to say, the millers' claim for such a rise in pay was rejected by the respective authorities, whereupon the industry threatened to close down.

Whether that threat is to be taken at its face value is yet to be seen. Though the above calculation purports to show that the mills are actually losing money, it also reveals that the current milling fee of IL12.6 per ton is enough to cover all cash expenses including overheads and managerial salaries, though not depreciation and profit on capital. The continuation of the present pay rate may therefore undermine the mills' financial status and reduce the computed value of their assets (indeed, there have been several offers to sell mills to long-term speculative investors). But for the time being it apparently has not affected them to such an extent as to create a real fighting spirit. On the other hand, the Government cannot overlook genuine grievances under a cost-plus system to which it has given its approval.

Free System Fears

Whether that system must be perpetuated under the current circumstances of superfluous milling capacity, and of general liberalization and reduction of subsidies, is another question. The millers indeed claim that the best solution would be the complete return of the milling trade to private hands, including the import of grain, but they are scarcely in a position to raise the funds required for financing it. On the other hand, the government fears that reversion to private initiative in milling would lead not to increased competition, but to higher prices, to the detriment of the consumer, and thus be another step towards inflation.

It is of interest that higher taxes and wages have played a leading part in raising milling costs and in causing the current strain. The aggregate wage bill has risen by 22 per cent in one mill and 36 in another, and the average wage of permanent workers by 25 and 42 per cent, respectively, from 1955/56 to 1957/58, while the cost of living advanced only by some 12 per cent. This point is perhaps worth pondering at the present moment, when another fight over wages is going on.

Bromine Industry Still Question Mark

The Bromine Company's plant and installations, which are located several kilometres from the Potash Works at Sdom.

By Our Economic Editor

NOW that it has been decided to merge the Bromine Company with the Dead Sea Works, a glance should be cast at that concern, which has seldom attracted public attention. Even the last stages of its struggle for separate existence — fought out in several public and ministerial committees — failed to gain publicity because Dr. Picker, the Company's general manager, though firmly opposed to the Development Ministry's merger plan, preferred to plead his case singlehanded and to keep silent, as becomes a civil servant.

Officially the merger was motivated by the wish to save on overheads and staff, and to avoid duplication of transport and other services at two plants in such close proximity. Some experts have long since advocated integration of the two plants, interrelated as they are in point of raw material, power supply, facilities for personnel etc. It was even suggested that the Dead Sea Works take over the actual production of bromine and its derivatives on a contract basis, though nothing came of it due to the difference in operation methods between the two companies, and to personnel problems. However, even that suggestion would still have left crucial issues of bromine sales, research and development policy to an autonomous management. One cannot foretell whether the outright merger will bring substantial savings in its wake, but it is likely to bring about a shake-up of the technical and managerial staff that cannot but retard the Bromine Company's progress in the short run.

The public cannot, therefore, but wonder at the Government's reasons for adopting such a drastic measure, and may presume that the Company's present status has been found to be unsatisfactory.

What the public really wants to know, therefore, is not what particular arrangement is now proposed for the bromine industry, but the reason for that industry's failure to develop according to expectations.

Works Efficient

The inquiry committee appointed by the Ministry of Development in June criticized the Bromine Company for some lags in book-keeping and other administrative shortcomings, but none of these seems to have been of relevance. As a matter of fact, the Company's productive installations were erected in a relatively short time, and have been working satisfactorily, and a U.S. bromine expert is quoted as having been impressed with its efficiency. Investments that must be written off have been estimated at no more than four to five per cent of the total capital expenditure.

The works never had any major breakdown or labour conflict. Their products have been of good international standard — otherwise they could not have been marketed to leading chemical concerns in Italy, Britain, Germany, Holland, Australia, South Africa, South America and China. It has operated with a comparatively small staff and modest overheads. It has also actively engaged in research, and kept an eye open for possibilities of developing ancillary lines of production.

Thus one should have assumed that positive financial results would also be achieved. Indeed, production in 1958 was more than double that of the preceding year (a total of 1,440 tons as compared with 649 tons in 1957), and proceeds increased correspondingly from IL-0.65m. to IL1.3m. For the current year a further rise in output, sales, and proceeds is expected.

However, the provisional balance sheet for the end of December shows a loss of IL166,000, against IL79,000 at the end of March 1958. Moreover, that loss was incurred before any provision had been made for depreciation of assets (amounting to IL3.86m.) and for interest on long-term loans from the Development Budget (IL2.9m.). There is thus no doubt that something must be done to render the company economic. But cuts in overheads and other savings that may be effected under a joint management with the Dead Sea Works appear to be hardly enough to turn the tide and fill the great financial gap sketched above.

Production Costs

The point becomes clearer if we examine the Bromine Company's production costs. Of the aggregate actual expenditure in the period April-December 1958, wages accounted for 19 per cent; transport and marketing expenses for 14 per cent (including nine per cent for sea transport), overheads for 8 per cent, fuel and energy for 12 per cent, packaging materials for eight, and raw materials for 38 per cent. However, had depreciation and interest been duly taken into account, raw materials, packaging and fuel and power together would have accounted for about 40 per cent of the cost, fixed financial charges (including the replacement of assets) for some 30 per cent, transport and marketing for 10, wages and overheads for some 20 per cent. Such a break-down of costs is typical for heavy chemical industry, in which the crucial factors are the cost of materials and power and the interest and depreciation rates.

The equipment and production methods of the Bromine Company are the same as those of its competitors abroad. In order to be competitive, it must therefore utilize its plant to the maximum—i.e. spread the amounts needed for the amortization of equipment and for interest payment over as big an output as possible — and get its raw materials, energy etc. from the cheapest sources, at least as cheap as the other firms in the market. However, it has been paying IL426 per ton for chlorine (compared with an international price of ca. $80, i.e. IL144), IL73 for fuel oil (IL45), IL525 for alcohol (IL350), and 97 pruta for electric power (18 pruta). It goes without saying that no remunerative operation is possible as long as these tremendous price differences persist. Further, it would seem that the bromine industry is subsidizing its auxiliary industries with material and services.

Electricity is expected to drop to 35 pruta when the high-tension line to the Dead Sea is completed later in 1959 and the bromine plant can draw current from the national grid instead of getting it from the Potash Company. The cost of chlorine may also be reduced to IL250 per ton. The cost of alcohol is also expected to drop considerably by the end of 1959. Should it be possible to expand sales so as to raise output to 3,000 tons, the resultant cost of one ton of ethyl dibromide (the factory's main end product) will decrease, it has been calculated to about IL770 f.o.b. Haifa, as compared with about IL-1,050 in 1958 (which last sum does not include depreciation and interest charges). Should the output be increased to 4,000 tons — though this would involve an additional investment of over IL1m. — the eventual cost price would be further reduced.

Operative Factors

Whether or not the Israel bromine industry will become a viable proposition depends, therefore, on several circumstances and developments far beyond the control of the Bromine Company. Hardly a better case could be found for demonstrating the limits of individual planning and its dependence upon the country's general economic development. Even a higher efficiency at the bromine factory could not in this case have overcome the odds of the high material costs due to the remoteness of the works and other factors that hinge upon various additional investments and development projects.

It is, however, significant that the bromine project — like most other development schemes — has been conceived and carried out without clearly envisaging the prime conditions necessary for its worth-while operation, or else with a disregard for conditions stemming from the desire to get an export project working at all costs. As a result no clear policy has been charted for guiding the industry in its initial stages. For instance even now no one can tell whether the bromine plant will be expanded to double capacity or left to muddle through at its present size and — presumably — to accumulate deficits and Treasury loans that will eventually have to be written off or converted into shares with little prospect of adequate profits.

Though IL800,000 have been earmarked in the next development Budget for a loan to the Company, the purpose is to provide means for turnover and short-term financing, not for investments.

World Competition

The case is significant also from another point of view. The bromine industry has often been cited as one that suits Israel because it utilizes one of the country's best known natural resources. The Dead Sea contains huge quantities of bromine salts in a unique concentration, and their utilization is rendered easier by the extraction of potash. In practice, however, the situation proves much more complicated. The natural advantage of the concentrated salt solution may be offset by high costs of materials and power, by transport difficulties or by the small size of the production unit. Moreover, though Israel's present output is no more than two per cent of the world production, the newcomer has to face stiff opposition from established producers such as the American Dow Ethyl Corporation and its British subsidiary. As a matter of fact, since the bromine project was launched in this country in 1954, world prices for bromine products have dropped 35-40 per cent and are now about 20 per cent below those envisaged by the original planners. They are still falling. The long-range prospect for ethyl dibromide (mainly used in anti-knock additives) is not reassuring either, as demand for it is likely to decrease with the gradual advance in non-oil fuels, and particularly atomic energy. Putting Israel bromine on the world market, and keeping it on it, will therefore require considerable effort and ingenuity, research and the risky development of new products.

Poor State of Cotton Looms

Jerusalem Post Reporter

OF the 2,688 cotton weaving looms which Israel had in December 1,712 were non-automatic, according to a census summarized in the last issue of the Monthly Statistical Bulletin. Moreover, almost two-thirds of the non-automatic looms were operated in factories of up to 24 looms per plant, and many plants had only half that many looms, or even less. Of the automatic looms too, one quarter were in plants of up to 24 looms, and only one-third in factories of over 100 looms, which size is regarded as rather modest in developed textile industries abroad.

Of the 689 wool looms, 286 were automatic and 83 of the Jacquard type. Only 56 looms — all of them automatic — were operated in one relatively big factory. About half of all looms was owned by plants with up to 12 looms in each.

For rayon, there were 200 automatic and 395 non-automatic looms. Even a higher proportion of the non-automatic looms was operated in small shops than was the case for cotton. When it came to the automatic looms, however, 80 per cent were operated in plants that had 13 to 48.

In addition, about three quarters of the cotton non-automatic looms were found to be obsolete and in poor state, mostly no longer even worth maintaining. The same applied to half of the non-automatic wool and rayon looms. Two-thirds of the automatic looms for cotton and rayon, and three-quarters of those for wool, were found to be up-to-date models and in proper state. However, quite a number of the others could hardly be expected to be remunerative under competitive conditions.

The big investments planned — and being carried out — in the textile industry will of course bring in a considerable amount of modern equipment. But the old looms too may continue to be operated by marginal producers in a sheltered market, as has often been the case in the past.

Stocks and Commodities

Prices Easier in Tel Aviv

IN almost all sections of the market, prices were easier during the week under report with losses moderate. The flotation of the IL2.5m. sixth series of the Housing Loan, to complete the IL50m. issue on one hand and the new taxation envisaged in the budget on the other, may have caused the lack of demand and heavier than usual offers.

In the linked bonds section, almost all Dollar-linked were 1-2 points easier. C.o.L. index linked were mixed, with some demand appearing in the latter part of the week, probably on account of the expected rise in prices of consumer goods.

Palestine Electric second preference, which for many weeks have been rising constantly, withdrew during the past week by some ten points. On the other hand, there was a conspicuous rise in the price of Bank Leumi shares by 11 points.

Elsewhere on the market, prices of ordinary shares were steady, Ata slightly harder and Moller somewhat lower. Palestine Potash, Teva and I.L.D.C. lost ground, while Delek gained more than six points and Assis advanced by 1-2 points.

On the "curb," Naphta shares withdrew from last week's high of 115 per cent to about 105-110 per cent, while I.O.P. shares remained steady at around IL2.750.

Wall Street at New Peak

DURING the week under report, Dow Jones average for 30 Industrials advanced to a new all-time high of 602.21 as against 586.71 on February 17.

Further short-covering and investment demand helped the market despite heavy profit taking. The upward movement was general throughout the market and the trading volume very high.

London Continues Firm

GOOD reports from Wall Street and budget optimism, together with hopes for a positive outcome of the Moscow talks stimulated demand and were responsible for gains in most sections. Greek bonds were very firm following the Cyprus settlement, while Gilt-Edged maintained their firm trend.

Reuter's Daily Index for Gilt-Edged securities on February 24 was 77.1 as against 77 a week earlier, for Industrials 267.7 as against 265. Kaffirs were 80.1 as against 80.2.

Paris Brighter

THE good trend on Wall Street, favourable North African reports and news that the French Government would fight recession and relax credit restrictions, gave the Exchange a brighter outlook.

The gold market was quiet with the price of Sovereign declining.

By arrangement with Ltd. Bankers Investment Bank Limited

ATTENTION BUSINESSMEN

Only 33 Days left until MARCH 31

The last day for receiving income tax exemptions for all those who possess "HETZ" Linked Life Insurance

See your agent or insurance company today.

HETZ

PIA

Capital Investment For Joint Account Entrance Price 91%

P.O.B. 1234 JERUSALEM

ISRAEL DISCOUNT BANK LIMITED
MERCANTILE BANK OF ISRAEL LTD.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1958
(To the nearest Pound)

31.12.57		IL. Authorized	IL. Issued and Fully Paid-up	31.12.57		IL.	IL.
	SHARE CAPITAL:				CASH AND BANKS:		
	Israel Discount Bank Ltd.:				Cash in hand, with Bank of Israel and with other Banks in Israel and abroad		40,721,366
80,000	Ordinary Shares, IL. 1 each	80,000	80,000				
920,000	" " IL.10 each	920,000	920,000	48,555,655			
488,963	" " "B" IL. 1 each	1,000,000	604,743		SECURITIES OF, OR GUARANTEED BY, THE GOVERNMENT:		
1,488,963		2,000,000	1,604,743		At cost or below, but not exceeding market value		13,416,600
1,976,439	RESERVES		1,346,022	10,316,922			53,137,966
2,565,448			2,950,765	58,872,577			
	RESERVE FOR PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF BONUS SHARES, DIVIDENDS, Etc.:				INVESTMENTS: At cost or below, but not exceeding market value:		
	(including Balance of Profit and			484,490	In Subsidiary Companies	484,492	
217,988	Loss Account)		234,714	1,212,477	In Various Securities	5,208,066	5,642,558
				1,746,969			
	MINORITY INTEREST:						
16,367	In The Mercantile Bank of Israel Ltd.		16,822				
	CURRENT, DEPOSIT, SAVING AND OTHER ACCOUNTS:			31,291,776	LOANS, BILLS DISCOUNTED AND OTHER ACCOUNTS	48,367,675	
	Including Subsidiary Companies IL.38,870				LOANS IN CONNECTION WITH SPECIAL GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS		
	Contingency Reserves and Provision for Taxation	113,909,556		34,856,408		45,367,218	93,634,900
82,985,959				66,147,584			
36,131,374	GOVERNMENT OF ISRAEL, SPECIAL DEPOSITS	46,894,586	160,894,140				
119,117,333				1,150,000	BANKS' PREMISES, Etc.: At cost, less Depreciation		*) 1,200,000
					CUSTOMERS' LIABILITIES (See contra):		
	LIABILITIES ON ACCOUNT OF CUSTOMERS (See contra):				For Documentary Credit, Acceptances, Bills rediscounted by Bank		
	Documentary Credits, Acceptances,			48,381,634	of Israel, Guarantees, etc.		39,044,568
48,381,634	Bills rediscounted by Bank of Israel, Guarantees, etc.		39,844,568				
170,298,764			203,441,108	170,298,764			203,441,108

*) Registered partly in the name of Nominees.

Note:
United States Dollars have been taken at the rate of $1.00=IL3.800 and all other currencies at corresponding rates, except where otherwise fixed by Foreign Exchange Control.

For the Board of Directors:
(—)M. CARASSO, Chairman (—)H. BOURLA, (—) D. RECANATI

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF ISRAEL DISCOUNT BANK LTD.

We have audited the above Consolidated Balance Sheet with the Balance Sheets of Israel Discount Bank Ltd. and the Mercantile Bank of Israel Ltd. (Subsidiary Company), have obtained the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit.

The said Consolidated Balance Sheet is in agreement with the Balance Sheet of the Banks, and in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the said Consolidated Balance Sheet gives a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Israel Discount Bank Ltd. and its Subsidiary as at December 31, 1958.

Feb. 2, 1959.

HAFT & HAFT,
Certified Public Accountants (Isr.)

THREE-DECK BUS STATION MAY SOLVE TEL AVIV JAMS

By Avraham Ramon

THE noise, the dirt and the congestion at Tel Aviv's Central Bus Station have become proverbial. They waste thousands of man-hours and vehicle-hours daily for those who are compelled to use it; and even those whose business takes them within half a kilometre of the station are drawn into its delaying orbit.

For years there has been talk of moving it to a better site. Of all the alternatives proposed, only one had any merit, and that has long since been built over by the wholesale vegetable market. Most suggestions nowadays call for building a new central bus station next to the new railway station but that is too far from the centre of Tel Aviv's commercial and industrial life. Besides, if the station were moved hundreds of shopkeepers, kiosk- and workshop-owners who built their businesses around the present site would find their livelihood in jeopardy, and hundreds of thousands of pounds would have to be spent on providing the same facilities near the new station.

There is a way out of this impasse. A plan, first worked out by a British construction engineer who worked here in 1955-57, and now elaborated by an architect, also from England, proposes to leave the station in its present central location.

The scheme would call for the incorporation of the almost empty plot between the present station and Petah Tikva Road, and the construction of an enormous, fully integrated station with facilities for all of Tel Aviv's internal and external communications needs for the next 10 to 15 years.

Taking advantage of the sloping site, the bus station would be built on three levels. The uppermost would be level with Petah Tikva Road, the next with Hasharon Street, and the lowest would incorporate the present bus station and the adjoining plot at present used as a bus park.

The new station would be completely roofed in, the reinforced concrete roof of one level forming the floor of the next. Artificial lighting and ventilation would have to be provided to supplement daylight and air entering skylights set into each level. Shops, cinema, banks, hairdressing shops, toilets, washrooms for dusty passengers, cafés, spacious waiting rooms and luggage offices would all be built into the station. There would be workshops for small repairs to buses, an underground garage, taxi ranks. In time of war, the whole bus station could be used as an enormous air-raid shelter convenient in the commercial centre of the town.

Construction by Stages

The architect who has now prepared the preliminary design, Mr. William Gillit, A.R.I.B.A., is an expert on tropical architecture, assistant to one of Israel's "top five" architects. Though barely 30, he has had considerable experience in England, designing factories, industrial buildings, schools and theatres. His interest in traffic problems dates back to the time when his design for a London bus garage won him a prize at a college examination. His design for the Tel Aviv bus station would allow it to be built in stages, without interfering unduly with its regular life.

In the first stage, the present station would be extended to Hashomron Street and stout reinforced concrete columns, pre-cast to avoid interference to traffic, would be erected on the platforms to support the next level. The next stage would see the building of the second level, dug into the site between Hasharon Street and Petah Tikva Road and extending on a pre-fabricated reinforced concrete platform over the whole of the lowest level. In the third stage the Petah Tikva Road level would be built, with office blocks above it lining the road. Then the shops and halls in level two would be completed.

All the buses that today park in a dozen side-streets adjoining the station, blocking the approach roads, annoying the residents, forcing travellers to walk up to half-a-kilometre through a maze of streets and buses when they change vehicles, would now be moved into the new station. Local buses would park on level one, entering and leaving through Petah Tikva Road. Buses bound for Ramat Gan and the North would leave from level two through Hasharon Street. Buses for Holon, Jerusalem and the South would leave from Solomon Street through Sderot Har-Zion. Pedestrians would move from one level to another through wide passageways lined with shops, and on escalators.

With the side streets emptied of waiting buses the present bottle-necks would be removed, except for Petah Tikva Road, under which the plan therefore proposes to construct a wide tunnel at a later stage. The southern entrance would be near Kikar Hamoshavot in Rehov Hagdud Haivri, the southern exit in Rehov Hahashmal and the northern outlet on Petah Tikva Road, beyond the railway crossing. Extra entrances and exits would be provided at the junctions with Rehov Hashomron and Rehov Hagalil, and allowed for as the station is built. The tunnel would serve the buses and also allow vehicles bound from central Tel Aviv and from Jaffa to the Kirya and Ramat Gan to avoid the congestion around Barzilai Street and the hold-up at the railway crossing.

Reasonable Cost

The cost of providing the station platforms and roofs would be well under IL2m., says Mr. Gillit, and the estimate would include the shells of the shops and halls, since their floors and roofs would in any case be part of the general structure. They could be sold for completion to individual owners, returning a fair part of the outlay for the station. The block of offices above the station facing Petah Tikva Road would add a further sum to the costs, but no more than if they had been built elsewhere. The tunnels would naturally cost much more and may run into millions, depending on the method of construction and the obstructions encountered, but as they would solve one of the city's main traffic problems it would not be fair to include their cost in the figures for the bus station.

The feasibility of a multi-level station has long been proved. Both New York and London have multi-deck railway stations. In London some of these have blocks of flats, offices and hotels built over them, and though they were installed over 50 years ago, they are well insulated against sound and dirt from the steam trains. One of London's more exclusive blocks of flats, for instance, was built over Baker Street Station, itself a complex of railway termini on three levels.

The financing of the new station should not prove difficult. It would cost no more than an absolutely new station elsewhere. But the vicinity of the present station, now slowly decaying into a slum, would be given a new lease of life by the attractions of a modern new terminus. The surrounding streets would be freed from traffic congestion and noise, a new hotel and entertainment centre would be drawn to the area, property values would rise, and the Municipality would benefit from taxes.

One day it may become as fashionable to watch the buses go by from a café on the roof of the Bus Terminal, as it is now to watch the strollers from a sidewalk in Rehov Dizengoff.

Danish motorists have no more need to worry about traffic jams — if they get stuck in one, they can now pick up their cars and walk. That is, if their car happens to be the one above with a plastic body and motorcycle engine. Proof of its lightness is seen here.

"Car-Roof Bed," made of aluminium and folds for transport. It costs £75 in London, has a canvas awning that can be used as a kitchen.

Watch Your Car In the Cold!

- Make sure your radiator does not freeze solid and crack in sub-zero temperatures. Drain off half a litre of water, start the engine, and add half a can of anti-freeze to the radiator, which will safeguard you for most of the winter. If you can't get a can immediately then drain your radiator completely at night.
- When starting from cold use full choke WITHOUT DEPRESSING THE ACCELERATOR, but depressing the clutch. When the engine fires evenly push in the choke as far as possible, letting out the clutch slowly, even though the car is in neutral. As soon as the temperature gauge shows a sign of life, put the car into gear and pull off slowly. This will warm the engine quicker than idling. Dispense with the choke as soon as temperature permits. Excessive use of the choke is one of the prime causes of engine wear as acceleration with choke blows in so much petrol that oil is washed off the engine walls.
- Let a few pounds of air out of your tires so as to get a better grip on slippery roads.
- Leave one window partly open so as to prevent sudden misting of the windscreen.
- Drive slowly and go easy on the brakes. If you begin to slip, drive into the skid and not away from it, so the tires can again get a grip on the surface.
- Don't try gradients in the snow unless you have chains. It pays to leave your car at home in icy conditions.

M.R.

Designers Try to Get Rid of Spare Tire

MANUFACTURERS on both sides of the Atlantic are putting in a good deal of thought on tires and it begins to look as if the spare wheel may be on its way out.

In the U.S., some manufacturers are selling cars without a spare wheel and charging for it as an "extra." But this is probably only a sales device to make the car's price as low as possible, rather than an indication of a genuine confidence that the tires are burst-proof.

Many of the smaller modern cars are designed around their spare wheels. The problem has been reduced by the reduction in wheel diameters that has taken place in the past five years or so, but it has not been completely removed.

The first step towards removing it entirely was the introduction of a tubeless tyre which greatly reduced the risk of blow-outs. Although this tire is still vulnerable to sudden deflation if it suffers really severe impact damage, its tolerance is much higher than that of the conventional inner tube- outer casing type.

The tubeless tire was followed by the development, in the U.S., of an "emergency wheel" intended only to offer a motorist with a punctured tire the means of getting to the service station for repairs.

This wheel is a simple rubber-rimmed steel disc, weighing only 14 kilos. It is designed to be bolted onto the wheel with the deflated tire so that the car rides on its rubber rim. It can be used repeatedly, transferred from car to car, and will hold up under any road conditions, driven at normal speeds. The emergency wheel is cheaper than a normal spare wheel and it takes up considerably less space.

Safety Tire

More recently still, the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company has taken the tubeless tire a stage further by developing the "captive-air safety tire." This is basically a tubeless tire with a second tubeless tire inside it.

Both the outer casing and the inner tubeless tire fit into the same rim bead on the wheel and both depend on the joint thus made for their air tightness. The inner tube is made of two-ply nylon cord bonded with rubber, in the same way as an outer casing. But it is much less stiff and bulky.

The inner and outer casings between them form two separate air chambers, each separately inflatable from an independent valve. If the outer casing is punctured and deflates, the tread surface rests against the inner tube which enables the car to be driven at normal speeds for 150 kilometres or more—far enough to reach the most distant repair station. This new tire has already been marketed in the United States with some success. Its retail price will be about 75 per cent higher than that for normal tubeless tires.

The further development of tires towards nearly complete immunity from punctures (complete immunity will probably never be possible) seems to lie in the development of even tougher outer casings. A good deal of progress has been made in recent years in the development of stronger textile materials for making tire casings.

Originally, cotton was used but this was replaced by rayon. More recently, nylon has been used but nylon yarn tends to stretch in service and this has presented some technical difficulties. Steel filaments have also been tried for some of the textile components in certain types of tires.

The latest development comes from the Dunlop Rubber Company. This is an amber-coloured tire made from a rubber-like synthetic material called Duthane, developed by the Dunlop company. This tire is being shown for the first time to the public at a Commercial Vehicles Show in London this autumn.

Few details have been released about Duthane, but it is known to be extremely hard wearing as well as being resistant to both oil and grease. This latter property is of particular importance: modern tire treads are designed scientifically with the basic need of wiping a road surface dry when the brakes are applied or when cornering. This is so that the maximum coefficient of friction can be developed to bring the car to a halt as quickly as possible. A tire which could do this efficiently on oily or greasy surfaces would contribute substantially towards greater road safety.

There may also be significance in the fact that the new Dunlop tire is amber-coloured. Recent research in Britain seems to suggest that tires made from rubber containing no black pigment may offer better performance than conventional black tires. One red tire showed, in tests, to have a resistance to abrasion of 85 per cent.

Although car manufacturers appear to welcome the possibility of dispensing with spare wheels at some time in the fairly near future, tire manufacturers are markedly less enthusiastic. The abolition of the spare wheel would cut their tire sales by 20 per cent, and this is not a possibility from which they can derive a great deal of pleasure. Nearly burst-proof tires are likely, therefore, to be relatively expensive for some time to come. (FTFS)

R. REIF
• Sale
• Purchase
• Exchange of cars
TEL 8322 ISAIAH HAIFA
NEW BUSINESS CENTRE

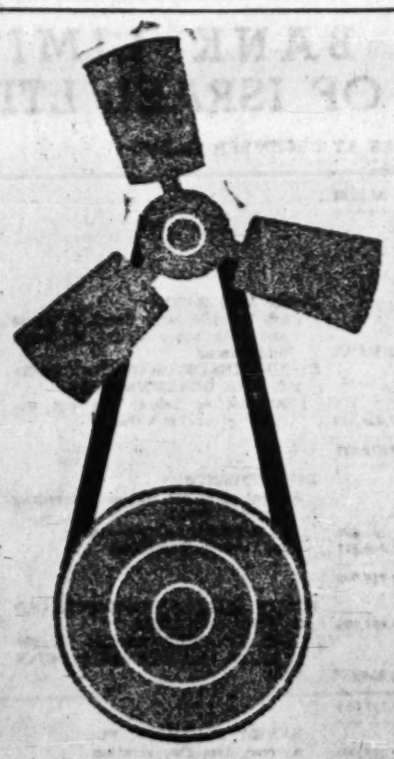
100% PENNSYLVANIA SPECIALLY REFINED FORTIFIED
Longer Lasting
Superior Protection
Keeps Engine Clean
Keeps Power High
AMALIE PENNSYLVANIA MOTOR OIL
A product of:
L. SONNEBORN SONS INC.
Sole Distributor:
M. GOTTESMANN
22 Rehov Lilienblum, Tel Aviv
Tel. 63963, P.O.B. 1282.

SAVE TIME!
Let SHLOMO SILBERSHATZ prepare the electrical equipment for your car before the test.
NEW: Headlight testing apparatus (Bear).
AUTO ELECTRICAL SERVICE
3 Rehov Tel Aviv, HAIFA. Tel. 67806

YOU TOO can get rid of ALL Your CAR troubles, if you come to
ASHER MARAD'S GARAGE
124 Rehov Jaffa, Haifa, Tel. 3455
for immediate and reliable repairs.
Our mechanics, body-builders, electricians and painters are at your service.

Sonol Motor Oil
Sonol Special
Sonolube
Sadol

For best protection insist on Automotive Motor Oils in original packages.
A car that's serviced better, serves you better.
BEST PERFORMANCE WITH Sonol



TOP GRADE FAN BELTS
built to American quality standards and specifications are now produced in Israel under a technical service agreement between the
Dayton Rubber Co.
DAYTON OHIO U.S.A
the world's largest manufacturers of Fan Belts — and
Alliance
TIRE & RUBBER Co LTD. HADERA
all sizes available everywhere

Authorized Service Station
for
RENAULT REGIE NATIONALE
Willys
Kaiser Willys
Olympia Garage
THE LEVANT FAIR, Tel Aviv, Phone 23003

CAR OWNERS!
"HAREL" the ideal radio receiver with five push-buttons
INTRODUCTION OFFER
Particulars from the general distributor:
KAFRIS, P.O.B. 1757, Tel Aviv KAFRIS, P.O.B. 35, Haifa.

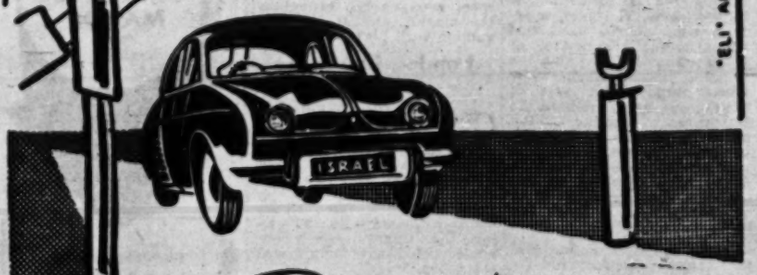
"ZEVAH"
CAR PAINTS
FOR BRILLIANCE AND DURABILITY
• CELLASTO
NITRO-CELLULOSE LACQUER
• ETAN
SYNTHETIC ENAMEL

"ZEVAH" ORIENTAL PAINTS INDUSTRY LTD

ANGLIA
PREFECT
CONSUL
ZEPHYR
ZODIAC

now, more than ever it's FORD
The right car in the right place
PALESTINE AUTOMOBILE CORP. LTD
TEL AVIV • JERUSALEM • HAIFA

Dauphine
the barrier is lifted...



FOR THE Dauphine
ORDER YOUR DAUPHINE TODAY.
NO WAITING LIST AND NO PERMIT NECESSARY.
• The most beautiful and most solid of cars:
• Rich choice of colours
• Now also equipped with Harel high quality car radio (with 5 push buttons)
For particulars, apply to:
"KAFRIS" AUTOMOBILE DISTRIBUTION LTD
HAIFA: Derech Nazareth-Zur • Tel. 66237
TEL AVIV: Rehov Giborei Israel • Tel. 21201
"ELI" ADV.

Mental Patients' Handiwork Shown At Unusual Tel Aviv Exhibition

By Zeev Shul

A YEAR of patient effort went into some 1,500 items on display at a first exhibition of physical therapy which opened at the Tel Aviv Beit Hahalutzot on Monday. The exhibition, which is intended for educational purposes, closed Thursday. It included items that were offered for sale and the money raised will go toward the further purchase of materials to carry on the work.

Ranging from paintings and miniature puppets to a collection of well executed girls' dresses, the exhibits were turned out by the patients of the Bat Yam Mental Home, a Government institution which has introduced occupational therapy as an integral part of its regular therapeutic activities.

The head of the Bat Yam Institute, Dr. S. Yermolovits, disclosed that some 80 per cent of the patients in his Institute were now engaged in this type of work, including patients of the "closed wards." The work is supervised by 15 attendants who have undergone special training.

The Institute has recently opened two manufacturing departments, including a weaving plant and a small mattress factory. The latter is already a regular supplier to the Ministry of Health stores.

A giant frieze designed by Toren, at the entrance, gives a graphic picture of the scope of the occupational therapy carried on at Bat Yam.

It outlines the development in therapy showing the corresponding activity in colourful detail. Here, unlike some other countries, the therapist explains, pointing to the chart which shows sports activities as part of the occupational and vocational training picture, recreation is part and parcel of therapy and not separate from it.

In the closed wards, she indicated, men are occupied on wood carving, gardening and painting, while the women sew, knit and do needlework. Together they join in dancing and sports.

As their condition improves and they progress to an open ward, their vocational training becomes more earnest and they can study on a more advanced level, as well as participate in more advanced recreational activity—all still part of the therapy. When they have improved sufficiently to proceed to the Vocational Workshops they can enter real training for a livelihood.

Pointing out the therapeutic value of these occupations, Dr. Yermolovits claims that they helped the patients to free themselves from their world of fantasy because doing something brings them in touch with reality.

The patients were also encouraged to express themselves through small works of art of their own selection, often yielding clues to some sub-conscious trends of their troubled minds. Thus the therapy, whilst not necessarily of a productive nature, was encouraged as long as it stimulated patients towards eventual mental stability or at least drew them away from a world of illusion, fantasy or hallucination. To see how closely entwined these are in their world, one has only to take a look at some of the paintings. On the other hand some of these show most extraordinary power of observation and sensitivity.

Flaring nostrils and tortured eyes in a sombre portrait painting of unusually strong colours, which might possibly have done credit to a gallery of modern art, featured in one of the telling and strange series of pictures decorating the walls. While it was not always easy to understand the motivation of the various scenes, some were drawn by obvious graphic talents, showing an unusual range of expression in body postures and hands. Many of these were self-portraits, one of the social workers said.

Lacking a series of paintings by any one contributor it was difficult to realize whether these efforts were just "one-time" inspirations or the fruits of continued efforts. But many of them showed talent in compelling colours and fascinatingly clear designs. Most of them had something violent about them. In contrast was the aesthetic needlework at the other end of the Exhibition Hall. In some cases the very hands that had wielded the violent paint brush had made delicate carvings on olive wood or woven a beautifully designed tablecloth or rug. Different shaped raffia baskets, selling at reasonable prices of seven to eight pounds, were also exhibited. Another attraction were model airplanes, stuffed toys, and lampshades of every shape and colour. These would find a ready market anywhere. Unfortunately the difficulty of getting access to looms has curtailed activity in weaving which is considered one of the most therapeutic of the activities.

One of the most extraordinary things at the Exhibition was the enormous construction at the exit which is a blend of factual engineering and pure fantasy and dream world. A cross between an airfield and a harbour, it has an ocean front painted in the background in extraordinary shades of blue, with realistic ships in the distance. Constructed by a forty-year-old patient out of old cardboard, lead pipes, and scraps of this and that, it has a variety of interesting features, a light-house, airplane carrier, loading station, a product of an interesting and aberrative mind.

Goodwill Delegate in London

Dr. Helena Kagan, Jerusalem Freemason and Chairman of World WIZO's Department of Child Welfare, presents a silver filigree Bible to the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Harold Gillet, during her recent visit to Great Britain. She has just returned from a successful tour of Britain where she was guest of honour at the 36th Conference of the Federation of Women Zionists of Gt. Britain and Ireland (WIZO).

In interviews with two London dailies, the "Daily Telegraph" and the "Evening News," Dr. Kagan stressed that the theory that prevention was better than cure was the basic principle on which Israel's child welfare work was approached. She also explained the continuously changing scene with each new wave of immigration at WIZO's Jerusalem Baby Home, which Dr. Kagan helped found. Dr. Kagan also visited Manchester and Glasgow in the course of this trip.

Diary of A Housewife

By Hadassah Bat-Haim

WOULD be very much obliged if people would stop sending me luck chain letters. Cannot contain my surprise that 15 people, whose names are boldly listed at the end of this latest one, should have nothing better to do than to make four copies of this farrago of nonsense and send it to four innocent recipients. Am glad to see that no one of my acquaintance is on this list and the epistle has apparently come from the busy little hand of a complete stranger.

•

POSSIBLY this stranger has good intentions and would like to thank him or her for his amiable attempt to send some good luck my way, but the letter itself which I am supposed to copy is far from friendly in tone. Indeed, it could be considered threatening, warning me that if I break the chain, not only will the promised good luck fail to materialize, but some awful calamity will doubtless be visited upon my reckless head. It cites the case of some hardy U.S. officer who, having won a number of battles with the aid of the letter (details not given) then broke the chain and thereby lost several million dollars. Feel that both these eventualities are unlikely in my case, especially as it does not say where he got the dollars from in the first place — before or after the letter, by inheritance, for winning battles or what have you.

•

THE letter implores me not to send any money, but this exhortation is quite unnecessary and I shall not expend so much as the money needed for a stamp. It also states that the good luck started in the Netherlands but neglects to particularize which boy stuck his finger into which dyke and why the letter isn't in Dutch. Besides, how do I know that Dutch luck will be suitable for Nahariya? Apart from the hordes of bicycles there isn't a lot of similarity. A sudden sprouting of tulips in the garden would be nice. What, for instance, would I do with a windmill?

•

OF course, the whole thing may be a cunning move on the part of the Post Office, firstly to use a lot more stamps and then to say that there are so many letters that they must put the postage up again. Daughter is also on these lists, but hers come in Hebrew on postcards. Son's uncompromising attitude towards reading and writing are well known enough to discourage people from trying it on him.

•

THE letter ends by saying that General Patton lost $800 by defying the good luck and breaking the chain. It tends to be rather repetitious and very much concerned with dollars. Would not like to get myself involved with the Treasury. Can see them coming round asking awkward questions if I suddenly got — or lost — even eight, never mind 800. So, though I am not generally much of a militarist, decide in this case that what was good enough for the General will be good enough for me, and drop the letter into the waste-paper basket where it will be joined by any others that come along.

VISITORS' GALLERY: Angela and Donald Silk

TENNIS and ZIONISM

By Jack Leon

TWO honeymooners in Israel, following a wedding which made the headlines in Britain's leading dailies, are the British tennis star and sportswear designer, Angela Buxton, and her solicitor husband, Donald Silk, at 30 the youngest Honorary Secretary of the 60-year-old Zionist Federation of Great Britain and Ireland.

This combination of Zionism and tennis brought the young couple together. They first met last August, when 24-year-old Angela addressed the Marylebone Jewish Society on her tennis experiences. The chairman and vice-chairman of the Society were not available, and Mr. Silk was persuaded to chair the meeting in their stead in his capacity of Life President.

"I was not the slightest bit interested in tennis, and if I could have wriggled out I certainly would have done so," Mr. Silk told us in an interview at the Sharon Hotel.

Three months later the chairman and the tall, slim lecturer with the short, fair hair were engaged, and three weeks ago they were married at London's ancient Western Synagogue near Marble Arch, the bride having got up from a sick-bed for the ceremony. At the wedding, fashion reporters praised her Grecian-style, white jersey dress with a deeply-plunging back, which she had designed herself.

Israel has played a major role in Liverpool-born Angela's tennis career. It was after she had defeated the then sixth ranking American woman player, Anita Kanter, in the singles final of the 1953 Maccabiah to gain her first success in a major championship that she decided to concentrate on tennis instead of dress designing when she returned to London. Under expert coaching she progressed rapidly, and in the following year was placed No. 4 in the women's ranking list in the U.K. and represented her country in the annual Wightman Cup against the U.S.

No. 2 in '56

In 1956, when Angela was ranked No. 2 in the U.K., she became the first British girl to reach the singles final at Wimbledon since Kay Stammers in 1939, but was defeated by America's Shirley Fry.

She had some compensation when she won the women's doubles title in partnership with Althea Gibson, the first Negro player ever to succeed in top-class tennis. They defeated the Australian pair, Fay Muller and Daphne Seeney. Angela and Althea had first met in the Pan-American Championships at Mexico City, in 1955, and cemented their friendship when both were touring in India early in the following year. They found many common interests, particularly light music and a feeling that there is no better way to relax during tournaments than the cinema — "Althea took in three films in a day during the middle Saturday of one Wimbledon tournament when she had no matches to play."

Launched Althea

The American girl, now the world's No. 1 woman player, always stays with Angela when she is visiting London, and it was the new Mrs. Silk who launched Althea on the singing career, on which she is now concentrating, by arranging for a friend in London to do a highly-successful private recording of some of her songs.

Soon after her historic Wimbledon final, Angela began having serious trouble with her right wrist. She has been able to play little competitive tennis since and was particularly disappointed that she could not defend her Maccabiah title in 1957. Now that she is better her hopes of getting in much practice during her honeymoon have been thwarted by the wet weather, though she managed two lively sets with Israel's Davis Cup star, Arieh Avidan. Now she hopes to make a real comeback in big tennis, is keen to participate in the next Maccabiah.

Angela Buxton has also been making her name as a designer of sports wear, and has been modelling her own creations in large stores all over Britain. She concentrates on women's tennis wear, a field dominated by London's famous Teddy Tinling. Last year, however, she had the distinction of "dressing" the top America trio of Althea Gibson, Margaret duPont, and Margaret Varner. She has also written a successful book "Tackle Lawn Tennis This Way," did the line drawings herself. Active on the British Committee of the Orde Wingate Institute for physical education, she visited the Institute a fortnight ago. She found it most impressive, but was disappointed to see no books on tennis in its well-stocked library. During her stay here, she is also having discussions with officials of the Israel Lawn Tennis Association about possibilities of helping the game here.

British tennis star Angela Buxton at the entrance to the synagogue with bridegroom Donald Silk. She wore a Grecian-style bareback white jersey dress which she had designed herself.

Donald Silk, who graduated in Law at Oxford University, is completing his first year as Honorary Secretary of the British Zionist Federation, which celebrated its Diamond Jubilee a month ago. This is his third visit to Israel.

London-born Mr. Silk comes from a "fairly assimilated family." His experiences with the British Army in Egypt in the spring of 1948 made a Zionist of him. He saw many of his Egyptian Jewish friends taken from their homes by police, and when he celebrated Passover in Ismailia with other Jewish servicemen and members of the local Jewish community, they were guarded by British soldiers: the Ismailians had threatened to take reprisals against the Jews, when local papers announced that in fact they were meeting to celebrate the capture of Haifa by Israel forces.

In 1953 Mr. Silk became Chairman of the Federation of Zionist Youth, which is affiliated to the Zionist Federation, then an organization with six societies and only 200 members. When he resigned from this position some three years later, the F.Z.Y. had 30 societies, and 1,500 members.

Three years ago, with the well-deserved reputation of a practical man who gets things done, Mr. Silk became Assistant Honorary Secretary of the Zionist Federation.

Stop That Squeak! Squeak!

OUT for a stroll last Shabbat, we found ourselves walking behind a man wearing a pair of terribly squeaky shoes. His shoes made such a noise we were glad to drop back a little and window-shop in order to let him get out of our hearing range. Finally he was out of sight—but not out of mind. We wondered how someone wearing such squeaky shoes would feel walking — say — into the Synagogue on a Shabbat morning, or out of a lecture hall before the speaker had finished his lecture. Or, told not to waken the baby, makes such a squeaking noise trying to creep out of the room, the baby wakes up screaming with fright! Many people have just bought new shoes in the sales — it could happen to you!

"M.R.S." who comes from a long line of shoe manufacturers, recalled the "secrets of the trade" in dealing with this problem, but took the precaution of confirming this before passing on the information. And here it is:

If your shoes squeak, rub a little oil well into the soles, then stand them overnight in cold salt and water, using barely enough to cover the soles. Standing them in cold water only is also known to do the trick. Or — for black shoes only — use linseed or castor oil. Put your shoes in a dish of oil so that the soles are hardly covered, and let them stand overnight. Continue with this procedure until the squeak has gone.

(If you haven't worn the shoes outside the house, the wisest thing is, of course, to take the mback to the store from which you bought them, and let them handle the problem.)

Ready for Use:

Latest addition on the market to the housewife's comfort is a liquid hand cream which comes in a nylon sachet. Attached to the sachet are fine cords which, when tied at the base of the tap in the kitchen, enable the housewife to rub the cream on her hands immediately she has finished washing the dishes or laundry.

The cream is called "Bel Trio" Liquid Cream, and contains Sorbitol. Only three drops of the liquid are needed—and they can be squeezed out from the sachet as it hangs from the tap, without fussing in cupboards or drawers for jars or bottles. The cream is pleasantly perfumed, and is non-greasy. What is equally important to the careful housewife, the price of a sachet is quite reasonable.

Two More "Did You Know" Hints:

(1) If you need to stick a label on a glass jar so that it won't come off even if washed in hot water — use the fresh white of an egg which should be allowed to dry on well.

(2) With so much sickness about, many patients find it irritating to hear the sound of a clock or a watch by the bedside. To avoid this, cover the clock or watch with a plain glass tumbler or glass bowl — the clock or watch will be seen but not heard.

Ghana's Women Traders Unite

Heads are for Business

By Dorothy Padmore

ACCRA. — THE general idea is that the head is that part of the person on which you place your hat — if you wear a hat. But in Ghana, the head, particularly the head of a woman, carries a good deal more than headgear. The way in which a Ghanaian woman carts her complete store around on her head is an object lesson in how to save rent and overhead expenses. If you want to buy something in the haberdashery line, you need not go into a shop. Your purchase can be made right on the edge of the road.

Lengths of cloth in a variety of colours and patterns, folded into small compact rolls, are packed tight in a wide, deep basin, alongside of petticoats, towels, toothpaste, tins of talcum powder, brushes, and other goods. At a nod, the whole collection will be lifted easily down to the ground by the smiling bearer for you to choose from. Some "palaver" will ensue, ending either in a purchase or in a refusal of the "last price," when the vendor will bend to pick up her "shop" and, with a practised hoist, return it to its base on her head. Even if you do not buy, she will more often than not bid you a smiling "bye-bye" and glide off in a walk that sways from the hips while you admire the back held regally straight.

The "mammy" sellers of Ghana occupy an important place in marketing, and their number is so large that it is difficult to devise some other form of distribution without upsetting the whole social fabric and creating wide discontent. In taking over the functions of petty trade, women have been given an economic independence, counterbalancing, to some extent, social customs under which they were completely at the will of their menfolk.

Matriarchy with Akans

It is true that among the Akan people of Ghana — who comprise about two-thirds of the population — a matriarchy still exists, giving women an important role in certain aspects of tribal life. On the other hand, in a society where men take as many wives as they like — though this usually depends on the number they can afford — women are inevitably subservient to men.

The fact that these wives make their own way financially has given them a united force which they will not willingly surrender. Even individually, they can be distinctly aggressive when occasion stirs them.

Some of these women traders are quite well off and have advanced beyond petty trading into wholesale merchandise. Perhaps one of the richest people in the country is a woman cloth dealer, as formidable in her dealings as her five feet eight inches of solid, solid flesh. The figures of a turnover running into many tens of thousands of pounds are kept entirely in her head. None of these women keeps books of any kind, yet they never lose count of a single transaction, even though when someone comes to purchase a bolt or two of cloth they may be cooking the family meal or feeding a baby. They have even been known to question the accuracy of their bank account and to be found correct after a check had been made.

A commodity may pass through several channels before it finally reaches the market seller, who nevertheless frequently retails it below the price at which it is to be found in the store of the importing firm. In trying to unravel this mystery, I have learned that this is to encourage quick turnover, the profits of which can then be lent out at interest. And the rate of interest levied here would bring deep envy to a Western moneylender.

Immigrants from the Middle East, and even monopolies, through paid agents, are now trying to break into what has become virtually a female economic sphere, because it is so lucrative. To meet this challenge, the women have formed various trade organizations such as the Ghana Market Women's Association, and there has even been talk of setting up some sort of co-operative importing association. One thing is sure. They will not easily give up the position they have made for themselves in Ghana's economy.

Winter Ice Cream Instead of Whipped Cream

By Molly Bar-David

I HAVE often been asked about hot sauces to serve on ice cream, and these are particularly suitable in winter. These are all easy to make, and each gives an interesting temperature contrast. Moreover, if you are making chocolate or vanilla pudding you can spoon some of it over ice cream too. A trayful of ice cream in the freezer is a handy help for any dessert emergency.

Quick Caramel Sauce

I use an inexpensive milk caramel ribboned candy for this sauce, so that it comes out very economical. In the top of a double boiler place 100 grams of caramels, and add half a cup of milk. Heat, stirring, until sauce is smooth. Serve hot on chocolate or vanilla ice cream.

Hot Berry Sauce

Dissolve half a cup of cranberry jam in a pan, add ¼ cup water mixed with 1 tsp. cornflour and bring to the boil. Serve hot over strawberry or vanilla ice cream.

Hot Chocolate Sauce

There are many ways of preparing hot chocolate sauce, but the easiest of all is to chop up 125 grams of milk chocolate and put it into the top of a double boiler. Add 1 tbsp. or margarine and melt together. Then slowly pour in ¼ cup hot milk, stirring until thick and smooth. Serve hot.

Ice Cream & Hot Cheese Cake

Serve your favourite cheese cake while still hot, topped with chocolate ice cream. It's luscious.

Doughnuts and Ice Cream

Next time you make *sufganyot* or doughnuts, serve them while still warm either split or topped with vanilla ice cream and a blob of jam. Don't ration the children by limiting this fine food.

Hot Pies with Ice Cream

Any time you make pie — or one of those luscious short pastry fruit-filled flans, serve them while still warm, dressed up with ice cream. The cooked fruit and cold ice cream, the hot pastry and melting topping, are really effective together.

. . . and Stewed Fruit

Instead of serving cream with stewed fruit such as rhubarb or stewed or baked apples, just serve these with ice cream. Warm apple sauce is a favourite. You can warm up any tinned fruit for this dish.

. . . with Rice Pudding

Ice cream on warm rice pudding: just try it and see for yourself! Almost any sweet pudding goes well with ice cream, such as Brown Betty of apples and crumbs, or Indian Pudding made of cornmeal, or strudel, or any of the sweet light *kugels* which go into our menu.

•

But you needn't wait for a warm-cold way of eating ice cream in the wintertime. You can top cold cakes with it (they are then called *a la mode*) or make ice cream biscuits like sandwiches and refreeze; or roll the ice cream into a jelly roll and freeze: or fill cream puffs with ice cream, garnish with fruit and serve as a special dish.

Then there are all the magnificent Sundaes made of ice cream and fruits. You can split bananas, cover with ice cream, decorate with berry jams or sauces and other fresh fruits, to make the famous "Banana Split." Or pile ice cream into a tall glass, with sauces or jams or fruit — or all of them — in between the chunks of ice cream. Top with whipped cream if you wish. Garnish with a cherry and a sprig of mint. You can fill the cavities of fruit — such as guavas or peaches — with a ball of ice cream.

Ilsa Konrads Beats Own World Records

HOBART. — ILSA Konrads broke her own world record for the women's 880-yard free-style in the Australian Swimming Championships here when she clocked 10 mins., 11.4 secs.

In winning the event, Miss Konrads also broke her own 800-metre world record. Last June she clocked 10:11.8 in Brisbane to set world records for both the 880 yards and 800 metres.

Israel in Baker Street

LONDON. — SAUNTERING down Baker Street in London, we were suddenly under the impression that we were back in Israel. A characteristic Jerusalem show window display caught our attention. It was the new gift shop opened last week to coincide with Youth Aliya's 25th anniversary.

The only shop in England to handle Israel goods exclusively, this small store is run mainly by women volunteers. The present bout of 'flu, however, has depleted the staff.

When the ground floor of Youth Aliya's offices in London became vacant recently, they took over much-needed extra office space. But then someone suggested opening a Youth Aliya Shop, with all proceeds going to that organization, Mrs. Esther Rowe, organizing secretary in London, explained. The idea won not only armchair approval, but offers of help. Gifts of shelving and fixtures needed to launch the project were obtained from friends.

So far only a limited selection is available, but Mrs. Rowe hopes to offer a wider selection of Israel knitwear, all sorts of embroidered goods, metal and olive-wood gift articles. Israel nylons, attractive baskets and filigree jewellery have also arrived in Baker Street. During the first week, the most popular items were *mezuzot* and Youth Aliya's cookery book of traditional recipes "Like Mama Used to Make."

M.D.

NEW

Good News — two more tasty soups have joined the famous TELMA cubes:

• FINE BEAN SOUP

• HIGH GRADE VEGETABLE SOUP

TELMA offers its choice of high quality soups to the hard working housewife. No troublesome cooking! A few minutes — and the delicious soup is ready. Gourmets prefer TELMA soups.

brick by brick
a house is built

Likewise a reputation . . . . . pledging ourselves never to forfeit our good name, we shall always retain our high standards. Don't accept any other than THE BEST PRESERVES

BEIT YITSHAK בית יצחק

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
NANAS
Quality Guaranteed
SILVER COLOUR — EXTRA PLUS QUALITY

A wonderful Idea...

Mix a bag of Vita's Asparagus Cream Soup and a bag of "Minestrone" Vegetable soup to get four plates of a heavenly cream soup with 10 finely cut selected garden vegetables.

VITA

A NEW SOUP FROM TWO VITA SOUPS!

Italian's Favoured As Paris Line Goes too Normal

Beauty Stressed

By Alison Settle

FOR any woman shopping for spring and summer clothes, the Italian dress collections become increasingly important.

Collarless little jackets above indented waists, hippy skirts; caped coats; pretty shantung-wool dresses with low necklines, raised waists; printed flower silks with shawl collars; romantic flounced surahs and airy, floating chiffons. These and so many other lines are the fruit of an Italian feeling for the beauty of women. British manufacturers as well as London fashion shops have taken to the Italian line in overwhelming numbers this season.

Spirited Accessories

With them will go the new shoes (but can pointed toes, slim heels still be described as new?) and the new hats, some perched high on the hair-do, others bowl-shaped, down-curving, almost hiding the faces of the pretty girls who wear them. All are made of the very lightest of millinery fabrics, of net, feather-weight crochet, tiny flower-heads.

There is, too, a new light leghorn straw, made into vastly wide-brimmed models with multi-coloured ribbons slotted through to tie at the nape of the neck. "Campanile" hats are tall turbans, and, even if made of raffia straw, are so light that they weigh next to nothing when poised on the precious, costly coiffure that matters so much.

The New Fastening

Tiny shells may be pierced and sewn to open-work hat shapes, minute flowers are woven into an open network of straw, always of transparent delicacy. "Velcro," too, is used, the adhesive which René Pechet of Paris used with such success in his boutique hats for Pierre Balmain.

It is a magical nylon made with thousands of miniscule burrs which, on light pressure, lock together to close a gap and at the gentlest touch allow the two edges to be peeled apart.

Griffe and Balmain

The French designers have all retreated to the very normal Pictures of the Paris showings are just released today and here are two illustrations of the return to normalcy. On the right the natural waistline as presented by Jacques Griffe in this young-looking frock in a bright green, marine blue and white plaid. It is made of Dupont's acrylic fibre and wool. Shoulders are round and wide and emphasize the designer's preference for pockets. Two small ones are placed high above the waist and two large ones just at the hips. The loose and wide silhouette with the widened shoulder line, which turns up in most Paris coats this Spring season, is also shown in Pierre Balmain's luxurious ensemble (left) in Du Pon't orlon in forget-me-not blue. The full dolman sleeves reach just over the elbows and the wide collar is fringed with the same material. A short-sleeved dress with small pleats in the back from neck to hemline has the much-heralded normal waistline softly tied in with a belt.

The one-and-only Textile Shampoo

makes woollens soft and downy and keeps them beautifully new. Textile Shampoo is the Beauty Bath for all your delicate fabrics. Ask for Textile Shampoo by name.

GENUINE only with the picture of the Textile Shampoo Boy.

A Neca Quality Product. — Sole Distributors: Nurit Co. Ltd.

Touch of Colour

ROUGE and face powder are the oldest cosmetics in history. They were always meant to give the illusion of youth and beauty. With eye shadow reserved for the evening hours only, a touch of rouge can make all the difference to your face. It should underline the natural glow of a youthful face.

In applying rouge by all means avoid the downward line. Even a young face gets a hard look when rouge is placed too low on the cheek or eyebrows end in a downward line, or the corners of the mouth are outlined so that they curve down.

If your skin is not of the oily type (for which cake rouge is recommended), cream rouge is the easiest and most natural looking to use.

Start by placing a dab on your cheek bones, and proceed to blend it upward, outward and then down. Take good care not to concentrate any in one hard spot. Don't let it go lower than about on a line with the tip of your nose, and see to it that it does not end abruptly — just let it fade out.

On the other hand lipstick should be clearly and neatly defined. Correctly applied it is your biggest beauty asset. Men hate to see lipstick that is just dabbed on and looks as though it were spilling over the edges.

To avoid lipstick stains on coffee cups, spoons and napkins, your mouth should be absolutely dry before the lipstick is applied.

Most mouths are made up too small. Follow the outline of the lips for the best effect. A lipstick brush is most helpful, but it takes a steady hand and a good deal of practice. Blot the lips with a tissue and dust lightly with face powder to make the lipstick stay on longer.

One thing you must remember. Never, but never, go to bed without removing all traces of makeup. There is just no excuse for this neglect. It takes only a few minutes to wipe your face clean with a good cleansing cream. Then wash with warm water and soap. If your skin tends to impurities, finish off with a skin freshener. But in any case be sure to go over your face with a piece of damp cotton wool or a face tissue to see there is no more makeup on it. Only then can your night cream do its job of lubrication.

Liesl Eisinger-Eberhardt

Welfare Workers' Study Tour

SIX women community welfare workers are to leave shortly for a study tour of community welfare projects under the auspices of the Quakers in Southern Italy, the Ministry for Social Welfare announced last Wednesday.

The group includes four women from the minority communities. The Quakers sponsor several community welfare projects in Israel.

DO IT YOURSELF

A NEIGHBOUR who read last week's column on the small kerosene-burning water heater came over to me with a complaint. However fully he turned on the "cold" tap, only a drizzle of cold water came out, and as a result his showers were always scalding hot. He had examined the tap and found it in perfect order, and had even put in a new washer.

After taking the tap apart again and again we found the cause. The tap, of the mixer type, is one of the very cheapest and is constructed for economy. The stem and washer are not fastened to the handle of the tap so that they open up as the tap is turned on, but they slide loosely, the principle being that the pressure of the water drives back the washer and opens the flow.

What actually happens is that as soon as the tap is turned on slightly, water forces its way past the washer into the tap casing, and the pressure forces the washer back again to close off the small hole through which water should flow up to the shower-rose. The solution was to drill out the opening to this hole a fraction larger and to chamfer the edge of the washer. The central portion of the washer is the only part needed to shut off the incoming water. The larger outlet and chamfered edge of the washer will allow the outgoing water to flow past.

If you do not want to go to all this trouble, you can buy half a tap (i.e. handle, bushings, stem and washer) with the stem fixed firmly to the handle. This can replace the old parts, and the pressure of the water will no longer push the washer back to shut off the outlet.

My neighbour gave me a tip which sounds paradoxical but is apparently correct: if you want the person using the shower after you to have equally hot water, turn off the heat before you turn on the tap. The boiler is so designed that the hot water collects in the upper part, and cold water enters from the bottom, and the two will mix only slowly. However, if the burner is working, convection currents are set up, the cold water rises to the top and vice versa, and within a very short time all the water will be only lukewarm. This applies equally to all boilers, including electric immersion boilers.

HANDYMAN

PEN FRIENDS

NATHAN SPIELMAN, 35, of 36 Anthony Street, Stepney Commercial Road, London, E.1, England, would like a pen friend in Israel. His interests are current affairs, travel, etc.

STANLEY VINCE, 49, of 21 Walpole Crescent, Carshalton, Surrey, England, whose interests are religion, music, philately, seeks pen friends in Israel.

THE CHILDREN'S Corner of the Akron Beacon Journal has requests from many boys and girls of the ages of 10 to 16 for Israel pen friends and they would appreciate hearing from interested Israelis. Write to the Children's Corner Editor, Akron Beacon Journal, Akron, Ohio, U.S.A.

In the packet of Professor James Danielli, King's College, London, when he flew from London Airport to New York last week were revolutionary formulae which may lead to a new way of attacking the cancer scourge. For after five years of intensive trial by him and his assistants, new drugs which they have developed are to be tried out for the first time on human beings, in a series of tests held simultaneously here and in the U.S. Already up to 1,000 rats a year have been experimented on in Britain. After being treated with the Danielli drug 80% of their artificially implanted tumours were cured; and in each case there was no recurrence. Professor Danielli, who is working in conjunction with the Welcome Foundation Ltd., is a shy, unassuming man who stresses that his potential triumph even if it comes off will be only one victory in a series of battles against cancer yet to be fought. Professor Danielli is here shown making notes on a tape recorder.

Express Photo

Fashions for the Young

CHILDREN'S spring fashions were modelled by the most delightful mannequins of the season at the WIZO Club in Tel Aviv on Tuesday afternoon. Ranging in age from about five to 14 the young models, who walked in pairs, were occasionally accompanied by an adult, for they had to be coaxed onto the floor and prodded to keep going. In several cases the mannequins walked a bit unsteadily as they balanced for the first time in brand new Bambi Shoes of white kid or black patent leather, all the latest style.

The showing featured Hoffman's latest fashions in dresses and two-piece sets for girls and boys from toddler to teenage. Whites and pastels predominated but they do appear to us to be somewhat impractical. A dapper white garbardine suit, for example, on a small girl was lovely but we wonder how long it would last at a party. Materials were matched for brother and sister outfits in cotton, linen gabardine, diphthine and jersey.

Most of the clothes were for dressy occasions but several of the sports numbers were very well done. One, a white-and-red two-piece sports ensemble, had the blue and white check on the butcher boy jacket carried on the matching pedal pusher slacks.

Fancy and sophisticated hairdos on the little girls, which were provided by Salon Sara, added an amusing touch. The little boys in white or dark suits, wearing long pants and bow ties, all had their hair sleeked down and looked almost as if they were in fancy dress.

The show ended with Purim costumes in which the children seemed far more at ease than in the well turned out fashions.

D. L.

You Have to Believe to Relax

DOCTOR'S NOTEBOOK

By Dr. Eliahu Yaron

TRANQUILLIZING drugs came onto the market only four years ago but they swept the American scene within months. In 1957 when S. J. Perelman called his book "Miltown or Under the Spreading Atrophy," the name was already a household word. For "Miltown" or "Equanil" are trade names for a drug known to the initiated as "meprobamate" and to the public as a tranquilliser.

Originally, meprobamate was recommended as a valuable adjunct to psychotherapy, for it calmed the patient. Soon it was being used to combat all forms of anxiety, and the glossy magazines depicted the poor underling who hastily swallowed his tranquilliser before asking the boss for a rise. Rapidly accepted as a sedative barrier against the stresses and strains of daily life, American consumption rose to tens of millions of tablets and the drug manufacturers made fortunes.

A critical analysis of the effects of these drugs has recently appeared. The conclusion seems to be that they do have a sedative action, but they are no better than the barbiturate and other drugs that doctors used previously. Their reputation was based on the gullibility of the public (including the doctors) and the efficiency of modern advertising methods. It is notoriously difficult to measure the effects of a drug which is said to alter behaviour. Every physician knows the middle-aged woman with her eternal headaches who is unaffected by ordinary drugs but is cured by aspirin — provided it is green and given with a suitable pep-talk. The psychological effect in patients being tested with tranquillizers is particularly great and any new tablet offered with enthusiasm by a trusted physician has a beneficial effect in most cases, although this is often short-lived.

Thus a method of testing called the "double-blind" technique is used in which neither side knows what is in the tablets, which are merely numbered for identification. Usually one set of tablets is the drug being tested and the other is a drug whose action is similar and known, or some inert dummy. After treatment, the patient is asked for his reactions and only when the doctor has concluded the investigation is he told which pill was which. Earlier reports on meprobamate stated that "after four tablets the patient was greatly improved." Later investigations, using the double blind method, showed that the new drug was no better and no worse than others.

Such is the nature of anxiety, however, that if the patient believes in a drug, it will do him good. If he is sure it will relieve his tension, then he will be calmed. So that although the pendulum is swinging back in the U.S., the market is still fairly buoyant. Meprobamate is now being packaged by at least three firms in Israel, but fortunately a doctor's prescription is required to obtain it.

Insurance Woman — Johanna Weinberg

She Seeks Out the Unusual

By Pat Gold

THERE is a maxim in the insurance world which goes, "There is nothing which cannot be insured."

Nevertheless, many risks are offered which are too difficult or too complicated to be accepted by the average insurance company.

Mrs. Johanna Weinberg — a small, slim woman with a lively smile, who runs the Israel agency of the Dominion Insurance Co., London — makes this kind of risk her speciality. Anything off the beaten track and as yet unexplored in insurance business interests her.

In modern life every day brings new risks and dangers and, therefore, new needs for insurance coverage. The first insurance company to accept an untried risk is always something of a pioneer, particularly since human imagination is necessarily limited whilst in reality the most unforeseeable things may happen. It is up to the insurer to decide which risk he is prepared to accept. He has to have both knowledge and intuition. "The unproven," says Mrs. Weinberg, "is what fascinates me. It is a challenge."

Ethrog for Succot

Mrs. Weinberg began, she says, "by accident" and has never stopped learning since. In 1939 she came here from Vienna and started from scratch "in half a room," with a partner, as brokers for Lloyds. In 1942 she was left in sole charge. Despite warnings, she began with marine insurance. During the war the outlook was bad and several times it was feared that civilian transport would come to a complete standstill. One of the unusual cases Mrs. Weinberg remembers most vividly was the export to the U.S. of Etrogim for Succot. They had to arrive in time otherwise they were worthless — but it was impossible to get information about ship departures. Mrs. Weinberg decided to accept insurance against delayed arrival.

She went to Jerusalem to arrange the formalities, wondering how the director of the firm concerned would take to doing business of that kind with a woman. As it happened, he was orthodox and thought it natural that women should take care of practical matters while men studied. The main difficulty concerned language. Both spoke little Hebrew, but managed to get along successfully by using "Congress German." After sending the news of the venture to England the cautioning message came back, "Wait and see how claim-experience works out." But the time factor was all important, so Mrs. Weinberg cabled back: "Cannot wait. Like Christmas trees arriving after Christmas." The arrangements went through. It was the first time that this risk had been accepted and that year not one parcel arrived late.

Business expanded and several rooms were added to Mrs. Weinberg's office. In 1950 she took over the Israel Agency of the Dominion Insurance Co. Among the many lines of insurance she is authorized to accept, public liability insurance is her special "hobby." The field, which, she says, "is still in its infancy," includes such lines as professional indemnity and products liability. It opens up a whole new vista of "the unproven."

Among other risks Mrs. Weinberg accepts are polio, horse diseases and indispositions, and even twins. Fortunate parents who have triplets are recompensed twice, and those who have quints — ten times!

Common Sense

Asked what qualities are necessary for a successful insurance broker, Mrs. Weinberg puts at the top common sense and a mind which runs in legal terms, which finds at once the relevant point of a matter and can explain it simply and concisely. She lists as second the type of personality that gets on well with other people and inspires confidence in them.

Now celebrating her 20th year in the business, Mrs. Weinberg finds it as exciting as when she began. "It is something you cannot find in books. You can only learn it through experience. And you can never learn enough."

Chess

February 27, 1959

Problem No. 1231
Mario Nevis, Rio de Janeiro
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

Ke8; Qa8; Kt d7. (3)
Ke6; Pb6, d6, f6. (4)
White mates in two

Problem No. 1232
P. Mouteidis, Greece
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

Ke8; Qg6; Ktc3, Bth5; Pb4, d2, f2, f5 (6)
Ke6; Qe1; Kt d6; Bf8; Pd4, c6, c7, d7, e2, e4, e6, g7 (12)
Selfmate in Three

Again we welcome today two new composers, one of them from Brazil, the other from Greece. In No. 1231 the seven pieces perform miracles in set, try and solution, while in No. 1232, the old "en passant" theme is presented in an attractive modern conception.

Solutions. Problem No. 1227 (Faria): 1.Qc7 h5 2.Kth4 f5 3. Qd8 f4 4.Kf3 h4 5.Rh1 h3 6. Kh2 f3 7.Kg1 f2x. **Problem No. 1228** (Hashavit): 1.Kb5 — Zugzwang. 1.—d4 2.Ke4 d3 3.K:d3 c4+ 4.Ke3 c5 5.Kf1 c3 6.Kf2x; 1.—c4 2.Bc3 d4 3.B:d4 e5 4.Kg5 c2 5.Kte4 c1 6.Ktg3x.

Zabal Championship 1959

Tomorrow (Saturday), at 2.30 the eighth Zabal championship will close with an official banquet and prize-giving ceremony. So far it is difficult to tell who the winner will be (although, taking into consideration Rom's excellent performance, we could speculate on his chances of winning the title).

The 24 participants in the championship began the struggle for the 1959 title (present titleholder: Shimon Shahar) on February 17, at the "Kiryati House" of the Va'ad Lema'an Hehayal, Tel Aviv. Participating were the winners of the Command championships (semi-finals) and seeded players. Fifteen contestants hold chess ranks, from "A" to Candidate, to master-with-two-marks. Not only was the standard of play exceptionally high, but there was no conventional play. The majority of games were bristling with ingenuity, and carried out by daring players.

Here is a good game played in the second round:

Game No. 735
White: Warshavsky Black: Stetak
Sicilian Defence

1.e4 c5 2.Kf3 Kte6 3.d4 c:d4 4. Kt:d4 Kf6 5.Ktc3 e6 6.Bg5 Bb4 7.Kt:c6 b:c 8.Qd4 c5 9.Qe5 d6 10 Qf4 Rb8 11. Rd1 c5 12. B:f6 g:f6 13.Qd2 Rb6 14.a3 B:c3 15. Q:c3 Rg8 16.g3 Be6 17. b3 Qa5 18.f3 f5 19.e:f5 B:f5 20.a4 Ke7 21. Kf2 Rb4 22.Bc4 Be6 23.B:e6 K:e6 24.Qd3 Qd8 25.c3 Rb8 26.f4 d5 27.Rfe1 f6 28.Q:h7 Rh8 29.f5+ Kd6 30.Qf7 Ke6 31.b4 a6 32.c4 R:b4 33.R:a5 Rb3+ 34.Re3 R:h3+. 35. Kf2 Qa8 36.Q:f6+ Kd7 37.Qe7+ Kb6 38.Qe6 Q:e6 39.R:b3+ R:b3+ 40.f:e c4+ 41.Ke3 Rg3 42.e7 Rg 3+ 43.Kf4 Rf3+, and Black resigned immediately.

An amusing miniature occurred in the fourth round:

Game No. 776
White: Feilkshrodi Black: Shapira
French Defence

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Ktc3 Bb4 4.e5 c5 5.a3 B:c3 6. b:c3 Qc7 7.Ktf3 Kte7 8.a4 O-O 9.h4 Bd7 10.Bd3 Ktbc6 11.B:h7+! Kh8 12.Ktg5 c: d4 13.Qh5 Q:c5+. 14.Be4+. Black resigns.

Larisa Welpas, co-winner of the U.S.S.R. championship, won the play-off match against Kira Bvorkina by 3½:2½ to become the new U.S.S.R. woman champion.

BRIDGE

By JERUSALEMITE

THE ONE EXTRA CHANCE

	S. A J 6 H. K 7 5 D. 9 C. A K 9 8 6 5	
S. 10 3 H. A 8 2 D. K Q J 10 6 C. 10 4 3	N W E S	S. 9 8 7 5 2 H. J 9 D. A 7 5 2 C. 7 2
	S. K Q 4 H. Q 10 9 4 3 D. 8 7 4 C. Q J	

THE East-West pair deserved severe punishment when they stepped in with a sacrifice call of five diamonds; but North preferred an all-out gamble at five hearts to finish the rubber.

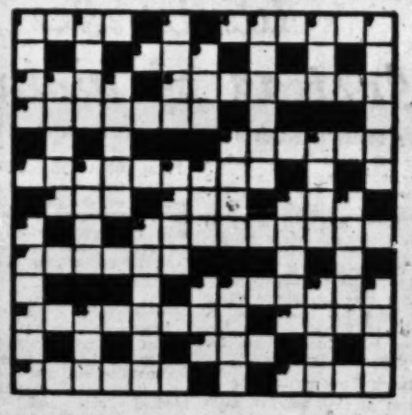
West played the king and another diamond, removing one of dummy's precious trumps. This spelt trouble for declarer. Although he had plenty of discards for his last diamond, he could not get rid of it before he drew trumps; but to clear trumps he needed both remaining hearts, and after the second heart opponents would pounce on him with another diamond.

South entered his hand with the queen of clubs and played a low trump; West ducked and dummy won with the king. Now declarer could ruff his losing diamond, provided he would have to play the queen from his hand, and if the knave was still guarded, a low heart would drop West's ace. It would be so very much more comfortable, he thought, to lead hearts from dummy and to see what happened.

As the guess was but a 50-50 proposition, South laid down dummy's ace of clubs instead and continued with the king. If East followed, he would still have time to decide on his trump play and either discard the diamond or ruff with the nine. But since East had no more clubs the problem was solved, and mere guessing became a certainty.

It mattered little now that East preferred to throw in his knave of trumps. South overruffed with the queen, ruffed his last diamond in dummy and re-entered his hand with a spade to draw trumps.

POST Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS. — 1. Wet 4. Unconscious. 8. Portion of fish. 10. Briton. 13. It's in South Africa. 14. English name. 15. Make a splash, perhaps. 17. London bridge. 21. Be low enough to tell untruths. 22. Has been known to catch crabs. 23. You can't have any more. 26. They're worth keeping. 27. Sailor. 28. Container for fodder, not snuff. 32. An act of retaliation. 34. The key to education? 35. Always ready with an answer. 36. Leather worker. 37. Instrument to play in Scotland?

DOWN. — 1. Plant in a hurry? 2. I go with a letter for the prince. 3. They may be chessed off with all those traps! 5. Is she a star? 6. I'm among the McGregors. 7. Think of water and a half of beer. 9. He sounds like an insect. 11. Might you barge your way along it? 12. Not a novel description. 15. Foreign land. 16. Sweet girl. 18. Advice given for cash? 19. Aeroplane for the lion-tamer? 20. She's short of salt. 24. Holy place. 25. Safe from the police? 26. Are in the think. 29. I have to make a case. 30. A game on the carpet? 33. Scandinavian name. 30. A singer gives it tone on the Adriatic. 31. Hereditary unit. 33. One of nine?

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 1. Mate. 4. Re-sana. 8. Bun. 10. Alto. 13. Boasting. 14. Leander. 15. Strain. 17. Sidewalks. 21. Tit. 22. Tay. 23. Ate. 26. Model girl. 27. Antrim. 28. Jupiter. 32. Mandarin. 34. Nude. 35. Gig. 36. Runner. 37. Skin

DOWN. — 1. Meal. 2. Ta-ta. 3. Tub-E. 5. As-seta. 6. All. 7. Argent. 9. Nor. 11. Leg it. 12. Onset. 15. Skye(terrier). 16. Astil. 18. Diet. 19. A-to-M. 20. Lad. 23. A-gain. 24. Erred. 25. Far-me-r. 26. Mirage. 28. Jig. 29. U-nit. 30. (Friar) Tuck. 31. Rein(rain). 33. Nun.

BED LINEN
best local and foreign quality, fine workmanship initials, and embroidery.
Kraeupl, Maison de Blanc
4 Rehov Pinsker, Nega Cafe Bldg., Tel 25421, 10-1; 4-7, Tel Aviv.
The very lowest prices

"Wow — you're a charmer all right! What dazzling white teeth!" — "You don't say! Ever heard about Tayadent toothpaste? That's the secret!"

Tayadent with Hygleam — for whiter, brighter teeth.

beautifies, cleans your hair, RICINATED violet label, fights dandruff.
WITH LANOLIN, green label, extra mild.
NEW Glass Bottle 900 Prutn Break resistant Plastic Bottle ILA.

FREE in every Giant Box Textile Shampoo: A miniature bottle of Neca Oil Shampoo, enough for one hair wash.
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS: NURIT CO. LTD.